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WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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ABEND-BLATT BOYCOTTED

BY THE "VORWAERTS" THROUGH THE UNITED HEBREW TRADES.

A Statement to Our Readers and the Public in General, Pertaining to a War Into Which We Have Been Involved by All Those Who Are Disappointed With the 'Ungratefulness' of the "Vulgarly-low" Workmen Because These Would Not Provide Them With a Good and Comfortable Living—No $200 Checks From the "Abend-Blatt."

Comrades, friends and all others who wish to know the real truth:—

The Jewish labor fakirs have, in the name of a corpse which they call "The United Hebrew Trades," again renewed an open warfare against us. In the organ of all the labor misleaders, "The Vorwaerts," they have published yesterday a declaration of lies and reported the for years well-known news that they "have resolved to boycott and condemn the 'Abend Blatt.'"

The riff-raff of speculators of civilization, "lawyers with platform heat,' "mediators" of actors' strikes, managers of boycotts who transact secret business with $200 checks, and the entire gang of professional strike manufacturers and labor misleaders have decided that with a renewal of their war upon the "Abend Blatt" they might be able to distract the attention of the working class from their—the misleaders'—crimes. The present boycott, which is not the first and we hope not the last with which the labor fakirs honor us from time to time, was declared on the pretext of the cigarette makers' strike and because we have refused to keep out an advertisement of the American Tobacco Company.

THE CIGARETTE MAKERS' STRIKE.

As the cigarette makers' strike is the ostensible pretext for this war upon us, we wish to make known to the public the nature and character of this strike.

The cause of the strike is the attempt of the American Tobacco Company to introduce machinery which will displace the greater part of the 35 (not 75 as the "Vorwaerts" fakirs claim) workers that were employed at the cigarettes "Tolstoi" and "volga."

Under the existing capitalistic conditions, a labor-saving machine is absolutely profitable to the capitalist but harmful to the worker. If the workers were in a position to prevent the introduction of machinery and thereby to keep their jobs, they would have a right to say to the capitalist: "the devil take your progress, we have to make a living." But during the last century the working class has learned from experience that strikes against the introduction of machines are hopeless and useless. Indeed there was a time in England, and during the first half of the nineteenth century, also in this country, when the workers would smash the machines.

But at last they had to submit to the new conditions. To strike against the introduction of machinery is like knocking one's head against the wall. The fakirs, knowing that no workingman would help along such a strike carefully conceal the fact from the public that the real ground on which the workers were persuaded to strike were the machines.

The claim that the strike is for higher wages is false, because a representative of the union, a striker, has admitted to us that the American Tobacco Company pays a dollar for the same work for which in other union shops only 90 cents are being paid.

The "labor leaders" who have incited the cigarettemakers against the A. T. Co., have thereby committed a crime against the cigarette-workers as well as against all Jewish workers. The fact is that THE STRIKE AGAINST THE A. T. Co., AND THE BOYCOTT ON THEIR CIGARETTES HAVE BEEN PROVOKED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE SMALL MANUFACTURERS WHO SUFFER VERY MUCH FROM THE COMPETITION OF THE A. T. Co. It has been attempted to drag all the Jewish workers into a struggle of the manufacturers, and to compel them to aid with their power one side of the warring competitors. This is a crime which the labor fakirs commit whenever they find it profitable; whenever the capitalists manifest the much sought for "gratitude." Among the small manufacturers, in whose interests the workingmen now strike, boycott and struggle, there is a boss Schenker who sought to be well-known to the Jewish workers because of the injunction which he took out several years ago against the cigarette workers' union. For this reason this strike is a crime not only against the strikers, who suffer in behalf of manufacturers, but also against all the Jewish workers who are expected to aid the manufacturers.

Acting again in the interests of the small manufacturers and thinking that it was working in its own behalf, the cigarette workers' union declared a boycott on the cigarettes "Tolsoy" and "Wolga," and after the United Hebrew Trades had indorsed this boycott the union sent out committees to the Jewish papers demanding that they should take out the advertisements of the A. T. Co. ALL THE JEWISH PAPERS; THE "VORWAERTS" INCLUDED, DECIDEDLY FEFUSED TO TAKE OUT THE ADVERTISEMENTS.

When the committee came to the "Abend-Blatt" it was at once explained to them that we would not comply with their demands, first because the strike was a hopeless and helpless struggle against industrial progress—a struggle which the Socialist movement the world over has condemned as silly and useless; second; because we are not supposed to participate in a struggle between the small and the large manufacturers and third, because we do not recognize a boycott by the U. H.T. as that of a bona fide labor organization; that we consider that organization as a menace to the Jewish workers and as such we publicly make war upon it.

THE "VORWAERT'S ADVENTURERS.

As already stated the "Vorwaerts" declined to take out the advertisement of the A.T. Co. Soon however circumstances changed, and the advertisement of the A. T. Co., was removed BUT IN ITS STEAD THERE WAS PUT IN A LARGE ADVERTISEMENT FROM THE INJUNCTION BOSS SCHENKER, anouncing that "there was no strike or boycott" in his shop. The connection between the strike and boycott against the A. T. Co. and Schenker's "no strike nor boycott" advertisement is, of course, easily perceived.

Meanwhile in the circles of the speculators of civilization (the "Vorwaerts'" crew) they began to hold language to the effect that they should avail themselves of the opportunity and again boycott the "Abend-Blatt." But for a certain time nothing was done in this respect.

Then the following happened:

On Saturday, August 17, Wintschewsky gave vent to his literness, in the cess-pool, known as the "Vorwaerts." This miserable creature has condemned all the Jewish workers as MEAN and VULGAR because they did not give money for the "Vorwaerts," and also because they did not hire a certain lawyer to write up the agreements. Naturally the "Abend-Blatt" did not pass over this rascality in silence, and exposed the dastardliness and vulgarity of the contemptible gang that has imposed itself upon the labor-movement with the claim that it (the gang) must be supported. Our first article appeared on Monday, Aug. 19, and it struck the gang like a thunder-bolt. The same evening Wihtschewsky hurriedly went to the meeting of U. H. T. to which body he is no delegate, and emphatically demanded that they should boycott the Abend-Blatt. At this meeting it was frankly declared that the "Vorwaerts" was lately heavily loosing in circulation and its entire existence was precaous. The sole hope was, therefore, a boycott against the "Abend-Blatt."

Another man who has demanded a boycott and who was not a delegate either, was one in whose name a lottery company advertised its swindlers.

Soon thereafter we were "honored" with a visit by a committee of the "august" body offering the ultimatum either to obey their order and take out the advertisement or else—may the Lord have mercy!—they would boycott us. We clearly explained to the committee that we recognize neither the United Hebrew Trades nor their boycotts and THAT IT WAS ALTOGETHER AN UNHEARD OF IMPUDENCE ON THE PART OF THIS U. H. T. TO MAKE ANY DEMAND UPON US, after they had already condemned and boycotted us at the instigation of the "Volkszeitung" after the Kangaroos "Revolution" of 1899. We advised the committee to cease their threats and do some good work.

For reasons unknown to us the U. H. T. were not in a hurry with their promised boycott, although the "Vorwaerts" continued to send to the meeting of this U. H. T. its editors, advertising agents, lawyers, and also the professional boycott agent of the Canada and Jewish "Tageblatt" fame, in order to arouse a boycott spirit in the organization.

Although the "Abend-Blatt" had not yet been boycotted, nevertheless committees were already visiting our advertisers with the purpose of injuring us but they have not succeeded.

Last Monday the "Vorwaerts" incited the delegates of the U. H. T. through "Rabbi Miller the Just" and "Joseph the escaped" and the long expected new boycott had at last been entered upon the record of the Organized Scabbery.

On Tuesday, September 10, there appeared at last, in the "Vorwaerts" the ridiculous declaration of war of the U. H. T. Soon afterwards a joint-committee of the International Typographical Union, Stereotypers' Union and the U. H. T. visited us. We declined to listen to the committee so long as the representative of the U. H. T. would be present. The committee then withdrew.

STRIKES, BOYCOTTS AND ADVERTISEMENTS.

The refusal to take out the advertisement of the American Tobacco Company, was mainly due to the fact that we would not bow down so low as to recognize the authority of an organization which we not only combat, but also thoroughly contemn. But the most important point is that the entire manoeuvre was directed against the "Abend

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*—A summary of the above mentioned, interesting controversy will be presented to the readers of the DAILY PEOPLE in the very near future.

(Continued on page

WORK IN JERSEY.

VIGOROUS AGITATION AND ORGANIZATION GOING ON.

Large and Enthusiastic Crowds Attend All the Meetings—Interest Taken in Socialism—A Futile Attempt to Prevent the Lectures.

The open-air meetings in New Jersey the past few weeks have been very encouraging both in the matter of attendance and the great interest displayed by the crowds.

In Elizabeth we held a big meeting three nights after the futile attempt on the part of the police to bluff Section Elizabeth into letting up on street meetings. At this meeting the crowd was informed early in the evening of the police bluff, and warned not to be surprised if an attempt was made to suppress free speech. But one experience seemed to have satisfied the folks who monkeyed with the Buzz Saw.

In Paterson and Passaic the weather Kangarooed on us and caused the postponement of a couple of meetings advertised, but the crowds which greeted us in Paterson on the two clear nights went far towards compensating for the delay. The lecture, "How to Win Strikes," attracted and held a crowd of over five hundred striking weavers and other workers for more than two hours and drew out many questions. The members of Section Paterson have learned the art of attending meetings and seeing that the ever present freak does not start outside discussion. I was not troubled in that way once either in Paterson or Passaic.

In Newton the meeting was the largest, according to a resident Socialist, ever held.

Newark started us off with a splendid meeting which the police attended and behaved themselves quite well, followed the next night by a bigger meeting from which the guardians stayed away. This meeting was enlivened by the sane and otherwise questions fired at the speakers. Comrades Green, Walker and Wilson spoke at the various meetings in Essex County, and Comrade Duggan presided at several.

Saturday night's meeting in Hoboken was one of the best of the season. Harry Oaks opened up and was in such good voice and handled the subject so ably that the crowd which greeted the next speaker was of the "we're with you" kind. The Hoboken comrades had attended well to the detail work of the meeting—which is as important as the speaking—and it was more than gratifying to notice how the attempt of the capitalist press to mix up Socialist with anarchist in the doctored accounts of the Buffalo crime fell flat. The crowd laughed at the silly scheme and showed that one capitalist lie has worn out its legs.

In West Hoboken on Monday night a few young toughs made a slight disturbance at the start but subsided after getting a verbal dressing from the speaker and being sharply called down by a workingman who came to hear. Just after the speaker had called for questions at the conclusion of the address a policeman came up and asked that same old Jersey chestnut. Have you a permit?" On being informed that we did not have, had not asked for, and did not desire a permit, he said:

"Well, this meeting has got to stop until you get a permit from the chief."

"This meeting can only be stopped by the speakers being knocked down and out by ruffions, or by the police arresting and locking up all the members of the Socialist Labor Party able to voice the demands of the working class, or it can be adjourned by the S. L. P. Section when they have finished their work. I shall continue to speak until the meeting is adjourned by the West Hoboken workmen or until you arrest me. It's now up to you," answered the speaker. The crowd began to cheer the Socialists and jeer at the officer, but were called to order and silence, and invited to ask questions while the chairman and others were going through the crowd selling books. The officer went away muttering and someone asked the speaker, "Why is it that the meetings of no other political party are interfered with by the police?"

He was told why, and when all the questioners had been answered, the meeting was declared adjourned by the proper authorities: the members of the fighting S.L.P.

Tuesday night in Jersey City the meeting was opened by Comrade Green, who introduced Wegener. The rain began when he did but the crowd kept getting larger and applauded him when he finished. He introduced Dalton, who spoke for about twenty minutes to a crowd who apparently did not mind a little dampness. Copies of the WEEKLY PEOPLE were distributed to every man and several copies of "What Means This Strike" sold.

Everything looks favorable for an active campaign this year in New Jersey. There is an encouraging move on the part of the comrades to take hold and not allow the work to rest on the shoulders of a few devoted members. There is no S.L.P. man who cannot find something useful and important to do. Every meeting, business and open-air, should see every member who can possibly attend, at his post. Let us show the capitalist class and its victims, that it is no idle boast when we say "The S.L.P. is composed of men who know what they want and how to get it."

WM. S. DALTON.

PUEBLO COUNTY, COLORADO.

The Socialist Labor Party Nominates a County Ticket.

1. We, the members of the Socialist Labor Party of Pueblo County, Colorado, in convention assembled, reassert our allegiance to the National Platform of the Party, adopted at New York City June 2, 1900, and the State Platform, adopted at Pueblo July 4, 1900.

2. The Socialist Labor Party of Pueblo County, recognizing the fact that society is economically divided into two classes, one the exploiter or robber class; the other, the working or robbed class; and that the latter class, to which we belong, produces all wealth. Further, that the tools of production and distribution are the result of social labor, hence, maintain that the wealth produced by social or co-operative labor should be owned by the class that performs said labor, the working class.

Though realizing that victory at the polls in a County election cannot fulfill this measure of justice to the working class, which can only be accomplished by victory in a national election; while never losing sight of our final aim, the conquest of the public powers by the working class, to restore to those who produce and operate them, the tools of production and distribution; the Socialist Labor Party enters this campaign to educate the working class, and to gain for the working class those offices now held in the interests of our employers, the capitalist class.

We again call the attention of the working class to the fact that as long as classes exist in society it is impossible for any political party to represent more than one class.

The Socialist Labor Party represents the interests of the working class only, therefore all other parties necessarily represent the capitalist class or some particular faction thereof.

If elected, our candidates are all pledged to do everything in their power to further the interests of the wage workers, and every candidate is personally responsible to the Party organization. We therefore earnestly request every thinking workingman and woman to study the platform, aims and objects of the Socialist Labor Party to the end that we may hasten the emancipation of our class.

We call upon the working class to support at the polls by their ballots, the only political party ever organized in the interest of the working class, and to identify themselves with a revolutionary economic organization, which is supported by the revolutionary political party, viz., the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. We court a rigid comparison of this class conscious trade union with the fakir-led "no politics in the union" old style economic organization.

RESOLVED, That we heartily endorse the course pursued by our Party papers, the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, and we call upon all wage workers to subscribe for and read them.

RESOLVED, Tthat we condemn as putridly rotten a system of society that breeds anarchists, assassins, assaulters of innocent virtue, mob law, courts of injunction and scab Labor politicians.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted and the following ticket nominated:

For County Judge,
NIXON ELLIOTT.

Sheriff,
JACOB NEY, Jr.,

Clerk and Recorder,
B. M. HERWITZ.

Treasurer,
D. DELSIPEE.

Superintendent of Schools
MARY SCHIMMER.

Surveyor,
WM. J. KNIGHT..

Coroner,
JACOB CASHMAKER.

Assessor,
JOSEPH FRANK.

Commissioner 5th District,
JACOB FRANK.

Overworked Railroad Employees.

An unusual thing happened down by the Pere Marquette depot at Portland Sunday morning. The crew of local freight No. 205, west bound, had been without sleep forty-nine hours and received orders at Grand Ledge to go on the side track at Portland, where through freight No. 56 would overtake and pass them. The crew switched their train on the side track and went to sleep at 2 a. m., expecting to awake as the through freight went by, and resume their journey. But worn-out nature demanded rest and they slept on. The through freight dashed by on the main track and not one of the crew heard it. It was six o'clock when they awoke. The fires were out in the engine and it was broad daylight. Down at the office of the train dispatcher in Grand Rapids the growing column of figures noting the progress of the local freight had suddenly come to a stop, but there was no night operator at Portland and the cause could not be learned until the guilty crew asked for orders after daylight.—Detroit Free Press.

IN GERMANY.

GRAPHIC PICTURE OF THE STATE OF THE MOVEMENT THERE.

Social Conditions and How They Favor the Socialists—At the Hessen-Darmstadt Convention—Hobnobbing With the Royalty—We Must Have a "Practical" Movement.

(Special correspondence to the DAILY PEOPLE.)

HESSEN-DARMSTADT, Aug. 28.—Hessen-Darmstadt, one of the twenty-six states that compose Germany, is the heart of the empire. The famous river Rhine, the mountains covered with vineyards, the valleys in which the Romans, the Franks, the Goths, the various German tribes fought their battles, the beautiful cities with an ancient history (some founded by Roman generals), such as Mainz, Bingen, Worms, Alzey, bestow upon this state such a prominence that it attracts the attention of the idle pleasure-seeking capitalist class. But what prompts Socialists to look to Hessen-Darmstadt are things of a different nature, such as its highly developed industry, on account of which proletarian cities sprang up liks mushrooms over night. And then it is this state which justly can claim that it has one of the best, if not the best, school systems and consequently the population is, in a bourgeois sense, as intelligent as anywhere. And last but not least the conduct of the organized workers, particularly of the Social Democracy, attracts attention.

These are some of the things that interest the foreign Socialists, and are also the things which make the Hessen-Darmstadt Social Democracy the heart of the German Social Democracy. What transpires in this state, where the industry is well developed, the masses fairly educated, the workers well organized, epitomizes the whole empire.

The Social Democracy has succeeded in electing three deputies to the "Reichstag" (empire parliament) and five deputies to the "zweite Kammer" (state parliament).

What I wish particularly to call attention to is a convention recently held. The convention was held at Offenbach-on-the-Main (a typical proletarian city and the stronghold of the Social Democracy), at the "Saalbau." The "Saalbau" is the property of the Offenbach Unions and is a magnificent building with many meeting halls, a large hall, and a large--saloon. The large hall in which the convention was held was very appropriately decorated; the life-size picture of Liebknecht occupied the place of honor, the centre of the stage.

At ten o'clock a. m., promptly, the convention was called to order and Mr. Uhlrich chosen chairman by a unanimous vote. Right here it becomes necessary to explain who and what this Mr. Uhlrich is. Firstly it must be mentioned that Mr. Uhlrich is a "German Social Democrat," but this fact is apt to be overlooked. Mr. Uhlrich started his career as a "Schlosserlehrling" (metal trade apprentice). Seemingly not contented with this job, he longed for something else. Now he is a Langtags—and Reichstag—deputy but no longer "Schlosserlehrling," instead of the latter he became "Zeitungs-Verleger" of the party organ of Offenbach. (Zeitung-Verleger is a person who prints the paper. The organs of the German Social Democracy are owned by the party, but are printed by a private concern.)

Mr. Uhlrich is not alone well-liked by his fellow Social Democrats, but, according to the proud statement of many delegates who were asked, by society folks with whom he frequently associates. But this is not all of Mr. Uhlrich's greatness. He is the "Genosse" who recently went to a gathering of —for that evening—non-political capitalists politically state ministers and His Majesty, the Grand Duke of Hessen-Darmstadt. Nothing much took place at the affair; only a social chat between His Majesty and Genosse Uhlrich. Let it be stated that Mr. Uhlrich fully and heartily indorses Millerand & Company. Does not his capacity as a chairman by a the convention and moreover by an unanimous consent give the convention itself and the constituency it represents a nasty flavor that is a stench in the nostrils of every true Socialist?

But back to the convention. It was open to the public, that is to say, the gallery and the outer rows of seats and the floor, the delegates being seated in the middle by rows of tables. A peculiar seems to govern the Germans, namely, the delegates not to face the chairman, but have their backs turned towards the sidewall. During the convention waiters served beer to the delegates and the visitors. On many occasions the delegates laid great stress on the financial ebb in their treasury and again and again referred to it, which clearly showed that the 'business man spirit."

Referent Rauch-Muhlheim called attention to the fact that at the coming "Parteitag" in Lubeck subjects of importance would come up as, "der neue Zolltarif" (proposed tariff) "Wohnungs frage" (question of dwellings and the expulsion of the bricklayers of Hamburg-Altona. He did not state that a conflict was expected to take place between the "broad" and the "narrow" Socialists. So without any suggestions or nstructions to the delegates that theme was brushed aside.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

The next subject of importance up for consideration was the "New Election Law" as proposed by the Hessian government. The thing in itself is very lenghty and need not be given here, save the important features of it. They are:

1. Every eligible voter MUST VOTE.
2. To be eligible to vote one must reside at least three years in the State.
3. The balloting shall be done secreely and for that purpose the government shall furnish seperate election booths to the precincts.
4. The deputies for the State Parliament shall be elected by a direct vote. (The old system called for an indirect vote, i. e. Wahlmanner system).
5. To be eligible to vote one must be fhirty years of age. (Old system called for twenty-five years).

Delegate Meier was the first one who took the floor in the ensuing discussion. He most emphatically denounced the new law, not merely because the sphere of voters was made smaller, but because said he, the old method of voting was better for the Social Democrats better, because the ocial Democrat "Wahlmann" gets more votes on the merits of being a "good fellow" and not of being a "good socialist. In the villages particularly, he said, would this be the case and "practical" Socialism cherished elections where votes were caught for the Social Democrats without even the very voter fully grasping the fact that he voted for the cause of the Reds. (?) Scores of delegates followed in the same strain. Delegate Koch thought that the merits of the new outweighted those of the old law because it was hard in the various villages to get Wahlmann, and thus as many and more votes would be gained in other places Dr. David followed, and he made a very tame defence of the direct secret and compulsory features of the new measure. One should suppose that he, at least, if no other, should have remminded the convention that representatives elected by an unclass-conscious constituency had better not been elected; he at least, if no other should have called attention that Socialists must go into elections with the prime object of putting the workers before the alternative of declaring themselves FOR or AGAINST Socialism, not for or against Fritzi or Kariche; he, at least, shall have told the convention that the secret and direct ballot is the thing the Socvialist the world over struggles for, and since the government engaged itself to that extent, before the people it should be held to its Did he do it? Did anyone do it? No! By a unanimous vote the deputies were told to act as they saw fit.

Not at any time during this convention did any deep-rooted Socialist conviction manifest itself. A tame, yes tamer affair than any pure and simple union gathering the writer ever attended was this convention.

Ninety-four delegates reprsented sixty cities and villages. Among the delegates was one woman delegate.

THE INTERVIEW.

To feel the pulse of the movement more fully an interviewing tour was announced among the rank and file.

"What do you thing of your deputy and leader Mr. Uhlrich since he went to the society affair and chatted with the monarch, and out and out spoken Politicians?"

"He did perfectly right!"

"Please explain and give reasons."

"Because the monarchs never know the true state of the working class, he, surrounded by a clique of aristocrats, is kept ignorant on that score. A plain talk with him can only tend to the welfare of the proletariat."

"Do not the actions of the Social Democracy bring it down to a mere reform party?"

"The phrase revolutionary counts for nothing."

"Yes, Millerand is a Socialist, and a sensible one at that."

"Why, of course, a half a loaf is better than none."

All interviewed shared the opinions of the above.

"Ah! there is Dr. David. How do you do Mr. David, "What do you think will the coming Parteitag do in regard to Mr. Bernstein?"

"What, the question will not come up?"

"Can the party afford to ignore such a turmoil as he has created and creates yet?"

"Mr. Bernstein should not and will not be expelled! We would have to expel Auer, Schnippel, and in fact half of the party."

"Nonsense man! We have too much other practical work to do and cannot bother with theories too much."

"Will you kindly explain, Doctor, the phenomenon that to-day some of your prominent men are "radical" and to-morrow opportunistic and then radical again and so on? How can they as scientific and consistent men change front so often?"

"It's simple, comrade, one sizes up a question as purely a matter of tactics, the other as a principle. This fact accounts for all. We will never split, aye, we can't split because, as I said to-day, comrade So-and-so takes the radical-revolutionary side on a certain subject and to-morrow the conservative on another."

"Not much! All I know of your American movement is what I read in the "Neue Zeit" articles from Comrade Dietzgen, Sorge, etc. The factions there ought to unite!"

"What do you think about the situation in France, Doctor?"

"The Socialists there, Millerandists, Guesdists and all will come together, too. They can't help themselves. Only where the movement is weak yet, where it is in its swaddling clothes yet, there you find the spirit of sectarianism and childish fights."

For the benefit of the readers of THE PEOPLE, I will state that Dr. David is as prominent a man in the Social Democracy of Germany as there is. He is considered a scientific man and is co-worker of the "Neue Zeit."

PETER DAMM.

TRIED TO PROVOKE RIOT.

TAMMANY HEELERS CREATE DISTURBANCE AT S. L. P. MEETING.

Martin Engel's Gang in the Eighth Assembly District, Incensed at Socialist Success, Try Hoodlum Tactics—Police Stand Idly by and Refuse to Act or Send for Aid.

Tammany heelers did their utmost to provoke a riot last Monday, at the open air meeting held by the Socialist Labor Party at the corner of Ludlow street and Grand streets in the Eighth Assembly District.

About two hundred people were gathered about the platform when at 8.15 o'clock Chairman Hoffman opened the meeting. He introduced S. Yagerman as the first speaker. Yagerman spoke for about three-quarters of an hour without interruption, meanwhile the crowd had increased to over four hundred people.

The meeting was in plain view from the club rooms of the Martin Engel Association which is named after the Tammany leader of the district. The success of the meeting was a thorn in the Engelites' side, and evidently a plan was made to break up the meeting. Soon it was noticed that the crowd was augmented by about one hundred Tammany heelers.

The gang must have taken its cue from the capitalist press, for the first disturbance was the loud remark: "You are a lot of anarchists." The disturber was told to keep quiet or go away, if he couldn't do so. As the heeler persisted in his cries the chairman of the meeting asked the policeman in attendance at the meeting to to suppress the disturber. The officer took the man by the arm and walked him out of the crowd. While the cop was gone the Tammany gang made a concerted rush and overturned the speaker's stand, but Yagman got up again and closed his speech. Chairman Hoffman then introduced Comrade Eckstein as the next speaker. Eckstein said that as the disturbers had tried to identify the Socialist Labor Party with anarchy he would tell the crowd the difference. Having done so he went on to illustrate by showing by certain incidents that the capitalist class is the anarchistic class, and that the Tammany healers who were trying to break up a peaceable and law abiding assembly of workingmen were also anarchists. For about a half an hour quiet prevailed. Then the cry of "Anarchists" was raised again, while one Tammanyite in what purported to be ignorant tones, asked "Ain't you ashamed to hold a meeting when the president is dead?"

Another rush was made for the platform which was again overturned. Eckstein patched the platform together and remounting it demanded that the police give him protection. Officers 3,242 and 635 were standing nearby. They replied that they couldn't handle the disturbers. They also refused to telephone for assistance.

One of the Party members then hurried to the Eldridge police station and asked that more men be sent to keep order at the meeting. Two men were sent with him. They sauntered along so slowly that when they reached the scene the platform had been broken up and the speaking had stopped. The police then dispersed the crowd.

One of the Tammany heelers was heard to remark to a cop: "A few bricks ought to be thrown from the roof at these fellows." The cop smiled by way of reply. The workingmen present were indignant at the action of the Tammanyites and the attitude of the police. At the earnest solicitation of the Socialists they were persuaded not to take part in the scrimmage as that was the evident intent of the Tammany crowd. They wanted to give the police a pretext to break some workingmen's heads, so as to discourage attendance at S.L.P. meetings.

From what was heard on all sides after the meeting, the outrage upon a meeting of workingmen will not redound to the benefit of the Tammany Engelites.

Literary Bribery.

We subjoin the latest specimen of literary bribery that has been brought to our notice. It is being sent to preachers to get their endorsement for the book:

"New York, August 31, 1901.

"Rev. ———.

"Dear Sir: Will you permit me to send you eight volumes of the ——— Library, free of charge, with the understanding that if examination proves satisfactory you send me a brief endorsement similar to the enclosed, and in consideration of which the volumes, which are bound and handsomely illustrated, will become your property without any financial consideration or further responsibility on your part.

"The introductory advertising of the work has been placed in my hands, and I am making this proposition to a few people preliminary to the general sale.

"Will send you sample pages and further information if you want it on receipt of reply.

"Yours very truly, ———.

"P. S.—Time is money. Kindly sign and mail postal card without delay."

CRAFT THAT FAILED.

EMPLOYED BY MR. KRAFFT IN JERSEY CITY TO HIS UNDOING.

Tried to Drown Dalton By Loud Speaking in Order to Retain Possession of a Disputed Street Corner—Is Led Into a Debate aud Thoroughly Thrashed.

JERSEY CITY, Sept. 12.—Last night at the Five Corners in this city, there happened one of the most interesting incidents of the campaign. The Socialist Labor Party had advertised an open-air meeting with W. S. Dalton for speaker, to be held at 8 p. m.

While the members of the local section of that Party were placing the speaker's stand in position three policemen appeared and demanded a look at the permit for the meeting. Mr. Herrschaft produced what purported to be a permit from the Street Commissioners to the Socialist Labor Party to hold meetings "on the public streets.'

While the police were examining this, a rather loudly 'dressed man broke in with: "Oh, you can't hold any meeting here, you might as well pack up your traps and get out."

The remark was apparently addressed to Dalton, who informed the gentleman that it was not a question of "packing up"; that the right of free speech was involved, and that the Socialist Labor Party was not in the habit of running away.

This elicited the strange retort: "You can't scare me" from the man, who thereupon walked away with two of the policemen and appeared to be urging them to do something.

Dalton asked the officer if the man who had spoken was an officer of the Police Department and was informed that he was not, that his name was Krafft.

The chairman of the meeting, Mr. Greene, called the meeting to order on behalf of the local section of the Socialist Labor Party and, after a short talk on Socialism, introduced Dalton.

The latter had been speaking about five minutes when the consultation between the police and Mr. Krafft on the opposite corner broke up and the officers came over and demanded to see the permit again.

Mr. Dalton ignored the confab which took place between the police and the chairman and advised the crowd to carefully take note of what was happening and explained the necessity the capitalist class was under to prevent the doctrines of the Socialist Labor Party from reaching the wage workers

One of the officers then told Dalton he would have to stop as the permit had not been issued by the chief of poilce.

"I am not speaking here by permission of the police or any other department, and I shall continue to speak until you take me off the stand under arrest."

He was again ordered to stop, andthe officer was proceeding to explain to him why the meeting could not be held when the speaker said: "I do not propose todiscuss points of law and the duties of an officer. I will state again plainly that as an American citizen I insist on my right to speak in public at a political meeting of the Socialist Labor Party when that party authorizes me to do so. You can only stop me by arresting me."

He was placed under arrest and ordered off the stand. He told the crowd that either he or some other member of the Party would speak to them and asked them to wait.

At the police station, several blocks away, the officer stated correctly why he had arrested Dalton, and the man at the desk was explaining that only the police department permits were recognized, when Mr. Dalton interrupted him and said that he was not interested in that matter at all. "The chief of police has been notified that we were going to hold this meeting. I am an American citizen here under arrest. If I have not violated the law, you are guilty of an outrage to my rights and the rights of a political party. You must either release me or lock me up."

He was asked for his name and gave it, and was told then that they did not want to lock him up, but the meeting must not be held.

"I intend to speak if you turn me loose," said Dalton, and then the desk man called up the chief's office over the telephone and told the story and asked for instruction.

The answer was that permission had been granted the Social Democratic Party to meet at the Five Corners, and that the Socialist Labor Party could not hold a meeting. Dalton was told that he could go, and he started for the door promising to speak as soon as he arrived at the meeting place. He was called back by the desk man, who had been called agin to the telephone and then informed that the chief said both parties could hold meetings.

When Dalton got back to the stand he found quite a crowd surrounding it, and Mr. Krafft on a box about twenty feet away shouting at the top of his voice.

When Dalton attempted to tell the crowd what happened, Krafft moved his box over to within about six feet of the S. L. P. stand and began to yell:

"These are the people that lie about me; all what you see in their paper about me is a lie. The police will stop all their meetings in Jersey City, etc., etc."

He jumped from one attack to another, shouting all the time like a barker for a side-show, and effectually drowned out Dalton's voice.

When the latter tried to speak, Krafft yelled: "There, he is lying about me again." When Dalton saw that it was merely a question of who could make the most noise he ceased speaking, and goodl naturedly laugher at the sallies of Krafft, who was certainly amusing. The crowd which laughed and jeered as he wound up a tirade against Dalton, by finding fault with the latter's looks.

When Krafft was short of breath and demands for fair play were beginning to come from the crowd, Dalton pointed out to him that the sight of two men talking at once was harldy an edifying one and suggested that they debate the matter of difference between them calmly so that the crowd would know what the trouble was. For himself he had never seen Mr. Kraft before and only knew of him as the author of a play; had never spoken of him good or bad and did not like to be a party to proceedings like this which made them appear like pair of jackasses braying in public.

Kraft asserted that he had the prior right to the corner; that Dalton had come there knowing that he, Dalton, had refused to obey the police and should have been arrested, that he would reject any proposition from Dalton and would shout as long as the S. L. P. speakers were on the stand. And he went at it again to the great delight of the kids.

He was saying "This man and I stand for the same principles" when Dalton said quietly "I deny that." Kraft turned o him and said "You are a Socialist. I believe in the co-operative commonwealth, your party teaches that and so does mine."

"I deny absolutely that your party is a Socialist party and challenge you again to debate with me here instead of calling names, and I will undertake to prove that the party represented by you is not a Socialist party but an enemy to the working class."

Mr. Kraft accepted and stipulated that each should take fifteen minutes alternately.

Dalton stated that the doctrine of the classstruggle was the basis of modern Socialism. This doctrine he explained as follows: "Society is divided into two classes, those who own the instruments of production and who produce no wealth but live by robbing the the wage working class, who produce all wealth, of all the wealth except barely enough to enable them to live in poverty and misery; that between this robber capitalist class and the working class a war is being continually waged; in this war all the powers of government, police, militia, courts, etc., are owned and maintained by the capitalists for the purpose of shooting, beating and injuring the workers into submission. A Socialist party is a political organization which seeks to unite the workers for the purpose of capturing the governmental power and using that power to destroy the private ownership of the instruments of production. Such a party always fights against the capitalist class and for the workers."

He then gave the record of the Social Democratic Party, said that it accepted the gifts of office from the capitalist government in San Francisco; the endorsement of capitalist parties of its candidates (citing the local case of Morris Eichmann, Social Dem., elected Justice of the Peace by the Rep.-Dem. and Social Dem. parties). He told of James Carey, Social Dem. member of the Massachusetts legislature who voted an appropriation of $15,000 to fix up an armory in which to shelter and drill those volunteer murderers of strikers, the militia. He claimed that a party, like an individual should be judged by its deeds, not its words. And asked the crowd to listen carefully to Mr. Krafft's answer and note that Krafft would not deny the charges that he, Dalton, had made.

Mr. Krafft said that he agreed with the definition by Dalton as to what a party must do and be to be entitled to the name Socialist, but he would show the crowd that Mr. Carey when he voted for money to make things comfortable for the militia was only doing what the great Socialist leaders in the German Reichstag always do; they always fight and plead for the German soldier.

He believed in being humane and thought Mr. Carey did right.

He admitted the acceptance of office from the capitalists, but would not discuss it. The paper of the Socialist Labor Party told lies, he claimed, and the Social Democratic Party was getting a bigger vote and attracting the respectable people, clergymen, and other speakers. The residents of Jersey City knew him, and they would not believe the lies these imported fellows here tell about him.

He claimed that he never had paid a large sum of money for having an article of his published in a magazine. The Social Democrats had a monthly magazine like Munsey's and the Socialist Labor Party was mad because they had nothing like it.

Mr. Dalton pointed out that there was a "leetle" difference between the workers in Germany compelled to serve in the army and the loafers and snobs who volunteered to take guns to shoot strikers in America. The militiamen were not forced into service either by the government or to make a living, as the militia did not pay wages. He called attention to the fact that Mr. Krafft had admitted or run away from every other fact cited, and what he hal said regarding Carey was even worse for his party than Dalton himself had said.

Mr. Krafft kept away from the Carey matter in the rest of his talk, and pounded the S. L. P., which he claimed was a smasher of labor unions and said THE PEOPLE lied when it called the leaders of the trades unions fakirs."

He predicted that the unions would smash the S.L.P. and said it could not be done too soon. THE PEOPLE arrayed one nationality against another, and he, Krafft, could prove it.

Dalton took advantage of the reference to trades unions to make Mr. Krafft admit that he had never belonged to one and then explained the difference between the pure and simple fakir-led trades unions and the bona fide Socialist trades unions.

He showed on what principles the pure and simplers were organized and what criminal folly they displayed in their choice of weapons. He maintained that real trades unions must be founded on Socialist principles and educate its members instead of blinding them. He was interrupted by Krafft, who asked him if Sam Gompers of the A. F. of L. was a fakir.

"Yes," was the reply.

Without waiting, Mr. Krafft then told how he had called Sam Gompers a fakir at a public meeting where Gompers spoke.

"Did you believe he was?" asked Dalton.

"Yes, I did."

"Do you now?"

"Yes."

"You denounced me for describing the part played by Gompers, Mitcheil, Shaffer, and others and telling the crowd that's what the S.L.P. calls fakirism. Now, you wheel around and eat what you said."

Mr. Krafft became furious; he fairly sputtered, "You are a liar and a scoundrel," he yelled, and soon after left in silence.

The crowd was astounded and disgusted at this outbreak and they cheered Dalton when he said:

"A trapped rat squeals. I leave you to judge the party and the man guilty of such conduct. I shall not go down into the gutter with him. The only answer to what he has said is a whip laid across the face or else to ignore the insulter entirely. I am not permitted to do the former.

A large number of copies of THE PEOPLE were distributed and quiet a few S. L. P pamphlets sold. An amusing thing happened when Kraft attempted to sell a book by the Rev. Father McGrady and this may have been the cause of Krafft's outburst.

Dalton said the book was not a Socialist book and Krafft told the crowd that the S. L. P. could not find any good in the clergyman; he was plainly appealing to the prejudices of the religiously inclined present.

Dalton began to laugh and challenged Krafft to deny that the German members of the S. D. P. were more atheist than Socialist and that their method of agitation had been to make faces at the church and that they now had to submit to being buncoed by the cast-off gospel sharps who had taken possession of the S. D. P. He then pointed out economic nonsence in McGrady's book until Krafft claimed hat Frederick Engels and Father McGrady held the same language. Dalton asked "Where does Engels say that?"

"In his book," answered Krafft.

When Mr. Dalton was speaking of the police and militia as mere tools of the capitalist class, Krafft remarked to the officers loud enough for the crowd to hear. "See there;" "What did I tell you;" "That's what he thinks of you," etc.

The crowd was apparently all S. L. P. at the end of the meeting and applauded Dalton heartily.

MONROE COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

Socialist Labor Party Puts Up a Full Working Class Ticket.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Section Monroe County has made the following nominations for the coming election.

For Senator, 43d District,
ROBERT C. WETZEL.

For Assembly, 1st District,
FRED W. FRANK.

For Assembly, 2d District,
MICHAEL SHEEHAN.

For Assembly 3d District,
LOUIS BELL.

For Assembly, 4th District,
JOSEPH ZIERER.

For County Judge,
ANTON METZLER.

For Surrogate,
HERBERT DONOVAN.

For District Attorney,
CHAS. A. RUBY.

Coroners:
ORLIN HODGES and
JOHN MUNN.

City Mayor,
CARL A. LUDECKE.

President of Common Council,
JOHN C. VOLLERTSEN,

Comptroller,
BERTHOLD BAUML.

Treasurer,
FEDOR GELRICH.

School Commissioners,
BERTHA LUEDECKE,
ROSA BAUML,
ANNA W. WITHERS.

Police Judge,
EDW. R. MARKLEY.

Assessors:
LOUIS HARRIS,
JOSEPH BEH.

Judge of Municipal Court,
EPHRAIM HARRIS.

The Section is increasing in numbers. It has held two, sometimes three outdoor meetings every week, and hereafter will hold meetings every Monday, Friday and Saturday night in the open air, on North Water near East Main street, and Sunday night at Nuisus Hall, corner Jospech avenue and Sullivan street. Readers of THE PEOPLE should not fail to attend these meetings. Thursday nights at 8 p. m., Petz Hall, 10-12 Lowell street.

Overworked Miners Must Not Drink.

Threatened with indefinite suspension and a penalty for repeated loss of time on account of pay-day orgies, 200 employees of G. B. Markle & Co., at Jeddo, upon advice of their foreman, to-day forswore liquor. They signified their willingness to the foreman by raising their hands and promising to sign the written pledge in the presence of their wives. A large number of the employees, it is claimd, have been in the habit of going on "sprees" after each pay day, and, as the men get their wages twice a month, operations have at times been seriously retarded. The Jeddo mines are worked steadily, and hereafter the company will countenance no idleness on the part of miners who succumb to strong drink. The wives of the men were a factor in bringing about the promised changed conditions.—(Hazleton, Pa. Correspondence, September 5, Philadelphia Ledger.)

TURNS "STATE'S EVIDENCE"

A Kangaroo Social Democratic Office-Holder Gives His Pals Away.

Justice Morris Eichmann, the Kangaroo Social Democrat who illustrated in his person the political corruption of the Social Democracy and the fraudulency of the concern styling itself "Socialist" by standing simultaneously on the Republican, the Democratic and the Citizen's Union ticket, besides his own, has turned "state's evidence." THE PEOPLE first brought out the facts in the case and maintained them documentarily across volley upon volley of "You lie" (the only Social Democratic argument). The scurvy crew of the Social Democratic organization, finding themselves thoroughly lambasted from without by THE PEOPLE'S merciless cannonade then resorted to the dishonorable device that all dishonorable people resort to. They sought to make Eichmann their scape goat, and themselves appear pure. Eichmann now turns "State's evidence" in the following signed letter, which he has sent to the public press:

"West Hoboken, Sept. 11, 1901.

"Editor of 'The Observer':

"Dear Sir.—The Social Democratic party nominated me as the only nominee for the whole ward, whereas there was room for five to nominate, and, furthermore, for the unexpired term only. The reason why they gave me the three-year term was because the other political parties left this vacancy open for my endorsement. This tends to show that the Social Democrats were fully aware that this endorsement was in view, and that they gave me a helping hand to secure it.

"They knew very well that I must accept the endorsement by signing, for the law requires this.

"Of each endorsement there was published an account in the local newspapers before my party issued its tickets, and the party had abundant opportunity to omit my name. After this, and shortly before election, our party held a meeting, and they advertised me as one of the speakers. Mr. Krafft, a speaker of the evening who now objects to my action in the premises, then and there (before De Leon's disapproval) showed his approbation by proposing three cheers for me as the next Justice of the Peace.

"Everything went on smoothly until De Leon devoted an editorial of a full column space, and the wheel started to turn.

"On April 7, two days before election, the Hudson County committee had a meeting. A comrade from Bayonne, the seat of Deleonism in Hudson County, touched upon my endorsement. The County Committee decided then to send a committee of two, requiring me to either issue a circular or publish in the papers that I was the regular candidate of the Social Democratic party, and their nominee. This I complied with, and on April 8 this appeared in 'The Observer.'

"On April 9 the election took place. I was elected by 1,061 votes. At headquarters my vote was marked in heavy figures on the blackboard, alongside of the straight votes.

"The first time I noticed uneasiness among my comrades I immediately at the following meeting which took place on April 12, declared that my desire was that there should be no misunderstanding between us. If the party could find that I had used any undue influence in obtaining my endorsement, or if the party would find it damaging to its agitation, I was willing to resign.

"This suggestion was conveyed to the County Committee.

"At the first Sunday in May, the time when the County Committee holds its meetings, monthly, the matter was brought up, but for some reason or other it went over to the next meeting.

"The first Sunday in June I went myself and demanded that the matter be taken up, and again nothing was done in the premises.

"On June 13 we had a meeting of the Local Hudson, and again nothing was done.

"On July 20 we held another local meeting for the county, and I was thunderstruck by finding that instead of bringing the matter up for discussion upon my suggestion, they brought formal charges against me, thus violating the constitution of our party. Of course, as soon as they started this way, I found my way in defending myself with the same weapon. I construed the article upon which I was charged, and the decision was in my favor. Mr. Pankopf introduced a resolution by which the County Committee and the Campaign Committee was censured, and the affair was settled.

"On August 18 another meeting was called under the auspices of Pankopf, again demanding my resignation or my expulsion. That meeting was held at the Jersey City headquarters, and the decision was against me.

"On August 24 and 27 meetings were held by the West Hoboken and Union Hill branches, protesting against the stand taken by the Jersey City comrades, and declared that the first meeting was the legal one, and that I should abide by the first decision and by no other.

"On September 1 the County Committee held another meeting and decided to, reopen the case, provided I should sign my name that I would abide by the decision. I declined, for the reason that it is for them to sign, and not for me, because they were the ones who were backing out.

"This is a short account of the case. Hoping you will find space to give it publicity, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
MORRIS EICHMANN.

THE TENEMENT FORUM

Tales From Real Life.

"I haven't heard about that scrap in your Division, A. O. H. yet, Danny," said Otho to Danny Murphy the other evening, as the two were out on the steps contemplating the grandeur of a September twilight.

"Well," said Danny, "if you haven't heard about it before, you will now. You see, it happened this way: Our Division was organized by a bartender named Jim Rattigan. After we were well organized and built us a hall, Rattigan proposes that we run a social every three months, and the majority of the members being young farmhands just over from the old sod, and who dearly loved to have a good time, hailed Rattigan's idea and more so when Rattigan told them that his employer would send down a keg of beer to enliven the socials.

"Of course I protested, but the others almost laughed me out of the order. Well, the first social was held, or as the boys called it, 'the free blow-out,' and from their point of view it was a grand success; not a drop of beer having been left in the keg. Well, sir at the next meeting there were 19 applicants for membership, and from that on the membership increased at a great rate. A second and a third keg of beer came down and the Division voted Rattigan to be the greatest man out, and as a loyal son of Erin he was worthy of their exclusive patronage. So over to Brady's the crowd goes every Saturday night, and it would take the tear from your heart to see those poor young Irish lads tottering home to their boarding houses, after spending their hard-earned money over Brady's bar. You see, Otho, what Brady's object in giving the free blow-outs was."

"Yes," said Otho, "and I'll see you, too, after you have finished."

"Millia, muther!" said Danny to himself, "he'll roast me!"

"Anyway," continued Danny, "matters went along the same way until Jimmy Reagan comes back from the Spanish-American War. Jimmy, you know, was a very popular fellow, and having returned from the war as a sergeant, the 'boys' elected him President of the division. Well, what do you think but if he doesn't get a job as bartender for Doherty, over in the city, and then, instead of getting a quarter keg from Brady it was the case of a half of keg from Doherty; and like that, Otho, the crowd shifts their trade from Brady to Doherty. Then, what scenes one would see at the now monthly 'blow-outs!' Drunken men falling over each other, and even the president had to assist one night in stopping fights, arguments and the like, and I have even seen him kick them down the stairs. Men, who were notorious for their drinking habits, were admitted without even the customary character requirements, and the so-called 'investigating committee' consisted of the biggest drinkers in the division, and when a few temperance members protested against the class of new members that were coming into the Division, we would be told that their dues would build up the treasury, and what good was a Division without a substantial treasury!

"Well, the result of it as that several of us left the Division, and joined the A. O. H. Total Abstinence Society, but that organization being so weak I suppose it will never amount to anything. I notice, though, that after we left the Division, they got a fighting one night over the distribution of the beer, and Reagan is worrying for fear of losing his job, for if he cannot hold the trade he cannot hold his job."

"Now, Danny," said Otho, "when Rattigan started the Division, and you joined it, you knew what his object was in organizing the Division, didn't you?"

"Yes," admitted Danny.

"Then," continued Otho, "why did you join the division, knowing that you would thereby assist Rattigan in carrying out his nefarious plan?"

"Well," replied Danny, "you see, Otho, my intention was to work from within; that is, I expected to make a temperance organization out of it, with the help of Jim Melia and a few others. After we temperance fellows got strong enough our intention was to expel all those who were not advocates of Temperance, and thereby make the Division a glory to Hibernianism."

"Another sad case of 'boring from within,'" mused Otho to himself. "Your 'boring from within' didn't work very well, did it Danny?" queried Otho.

"No, Otho, "I'll have to admit that it didn't. You see when Rattigan started the keg racket, of course the decent fellows wouldn't come in at all, then, while those to whom a 'free blow-out' in a temperance town was like an oasis in a desert, flocked in by the scores, and that, of course, made our efforts useless. But I'll never be caught that way again; next time I join an organization I will make sure that a bartender won't be connected with it, or a fiddler on a half keg, playing the 'Spirits of Whiskey' to a crowd of maudlin drunks disgracing their race and all that is glorious in it."

"Danny," said Otho, "you ought to understand by this time that you are wasting time, money and effort with these organizations; even with the A. O. H. T. A .S. you are aware of how McManus, the president of one of the Society's Divisions, called a snap meeting and thereby secured the contract for furnishing the A. O. H. uniforms. You know, also, how you and I with several others, were thrown out of the Father Mathew T. A. S. because we refused to let the hall to the K. of C. The trustees of the building called a special meeting, without notifying us, and made an assesment of $5 a month towards settling a floating debt contracted by the trustees. And, of course, most of us being young fellows then, we could not afford to pay the assessment, and the result was we were kicked out, and the hall was turned over to the K. of C. You know also, Danny, how McMurray was fired out of the K. C. Order because, having been out of work for over a year, he asked the members to suspend him until he was able to get work again. They dropped him with the remark that the 'K. of C.' wasn't meant to be a loafers' organization, though they had the gall a year later to send the 'loafer' a package of tickets to sell for them.

"Such is the way, Danny, with all our organizations; every blatherskite, book-canvasser, 'I keep a little store around the corner,' 'patronize your own class,' political ward-heeler, rumseller and 'pull-seeker' — all of them attach themselves like so many leeches, to the different organizations, their only object being to use the organization in order to further their own selfish ends. Away with them all! Become a member of the only pure organization existing, the Socialist Labor Party; the party that allows admission only to those who have no selfish interests for which to use the party; that party which tolerates but one class of 'loafers,' that class of loafers being those who by our capitalist system are obliged to loaf looking for a job in order to provide for his family.

"Hence, Danny, let your future efforts be spent in building up the organization which alone represents the class to which you belong, that is, the working class, the PRODUCING CLASS. Build it strong and secure, so that on the day of Emancipation,' when the dawn of the Scialist Republic is an assured fact, we will be able to hurl the Brannigans, Callahans, Brennans, Clancys, Rattigans and Reagans into the eternal oblivion of capitalist darkness which the Socialist dawn will have superseded forever."

"Speed the day!" shouted Danny, with a vim, and with a fervent Amen! the families separated leaving Dame Nature to lower the shade of the evening's darkness upon the TENEMENT FORUM.

FUTURE HOPES.

PHILLIP VEAL ARRESTED.

Cincinnati Police Violate Constitutional Right of Free Speech.

CINCINNATI, O. Sept. 10.—Phillip Veal, the Socialist Labor Party organizer of the Middle West circuit, was arrested here for speaking on the street. Veal had addressed one successful meeting and proceeded to another at the corner of Court street and Central avenue. Comrade Young, the first speaker at this meeting, spoke along the line of the development of the tool of production to its culmination in the gigantic billion and a half dollar trust. He pointed out that the only way to "fight" the trust, was to fight for its ownership by and for the benefit of the people. His remarks were listened to with great interest by the crowd which continued to increase.

Veal then mounted the box and had been talking but a few minutes when a policeman stepped up and demanded to see the police permit allowing the holding of the meeting. Veal told him that he didn't have such a document. The policeman told him he would have to stop speaking. The speaker said he would continue to exercise the constitutional right of free speech until forcibly prevented. He was then placed under arrest.

The crowd of workingmen grew angry at the unwarranted disturbance of a peaceable meeting, but the comrades present quieted them, telling them that the Socialist Labor Party would take care of the matter.

The next morning, when Veal was brought into court, he found that the police had charged him with obstructing the streets and sidewalks, and with disorderly conduct. Veal denied the charge, and had witnesses to prove that the meeting was composed of an orderly body of workingmen. As the police had no witnesses to back them up, and the Judge could not convict against the array that supported Veal the case was continued until September 13, in order to enable the police to get witnesses.

The Socialist Labor Party Section here is determined to see the matter through. The constitutional right of free speech must be upheld. The working class of the city are interestedly awaiting the outcome.

New Occupation for Receivers.

A receiver has been appointed for a suburban electric railway at Buffalo, which suggests the thought that, while the prospects for the receivership business on steam roads at present are poor, there is a new and rapidly growing field for bankruptcy in connection with ambitious electrical railway projects. The long distance transportation of passengers and freight involves vastly greater expense in the way of road equipment, terminals, stations, employes, liability for loss and damage, and many other things than the manning of trolley cars for local passenger business, and experimenters in this new field are likely to be wrecked by unprofitably low rates. Transportation cannot long be furnished at less than cost, even by trolley roads, says a railroad financier.

Receiver for Lighting Company.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 17.—In behalf of Rolston & Bass, Edward Q. Keasbey secured an order from Vice-Chancellor Stevens this morning, appointing Frederick J. Greenberg, a lawyer of this city, receiver of the Steern Self Lighting Burner Co., a New Jersey corporation, capitalized at $500,000. The receivership was asked for on the ground of hopeless insolvency and was unopposed. William H. Rolston and Walter A. Bass, composing the petitioning firm, are named in the papers as the heaviest creditors. Alfred J. Steern is vice-president of the defunct concern and Henry Zuckerman treasurer. The president and other officers resigned a year ago.

Select List of

Socialist Books

For the Workingman and the Student.

The following books are recommended by the Literary Agency of the Socialist Labor Party to those desiring to know what Modern Socialism is.

The evolution of society from Slavery through Feudalism to Capitalism is a necessary part of the science of Socialism, and the growth of the Trade Union and the Labor Movement generally are closely connected with it. A number of standard books on History, Political Economy, and and the development of various social institutions are therefore included in this list.

Aveling, Edward:	
The Student's Marx: An Introduction to Karl Marx's Capital. Cloth	$1.00
Charles Darwin and Karl Marx: A Comparison	.10
Aveling, Mrs. Eleanor Marx:	
The Working Class Movement in England: A Sketch of Conditions from 1845 to 1895	.10
Bax, Ernest Belfort:	
The Religion of Socialism. Cloth	1.00
The Ethics of Socialism. Cloth	1.00
Outlooks from the New Standpoint. Cloth	1.00
History of the Paris Commune. Cloth	.50
Bax and Morris:	
Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome. Cloth	1.00
Bebel, August:	
Woman in the Past, Present and Future. Cloth	.50
Woman in the Past, Present and Future. Paper	.25
Connolly, James:	
Erin's Hope: The End and the Means	.05
De Leon, Daniel:	
What Means This Strike?	.05
Reform or Revolution	.05
The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance versus the "Pure and Simple" Union. A Debate with Job Harriman	.05
Engels, Frederick:	
The Development of Socialism From Utopia to Science	.05
The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science, with an Introduction on the Materialist Conception of History and an Appendix on Primitive Property in Land. Cloth	1.00
The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844. Cloth	1.25
Engels and Marx:	
The Manifesto of the Communist Party	.10
Ely, Richard T., Prof.:	
French and German Socialism	.25
Gronlund, Lawrence:	
The Co-operative Commonwealth Cloth	1.00
The Co-operative Commonwealth Paper	.50
Socialism vs. Tax Reform	.10
Hazell, A. P.: The	
The Exploitation of Labor	.05
Hyndman, H. M.:	
Economics of Socialism. Cloth	1.20
Commercial Crises of the Nineteenth Century. Cloth	1.00
Socialism and Slavery	.05
Marx's Theory of Value	.05
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New York Labor News Co.,
2 New Reade St., New York.

MANIFESTO

Of Section Dayton, Ohio, Socialist Labor Party.

The below is part of an editorial taken from the "Dayton Daily News" of Sept. 7, 1901, and signed with the "initials " J. M. C.," which are those of the Editor of that paper."

"The situation is plain enough in its gravity now to impress America with the importance of action.

"America's humiliation was never so keen. The first republic of the world is in tears because its president was shot down through a belief that our government is wrong in principle. Monarchs can again shake their heads and assert that republics are wrong in principle. A republic born out of a spirit of independence and liberty has three times within a generation observed the cowardly assassination of the president through a spirit of defiance to our government. Where liberty is the freest under the sun, where the rights of man are the least restricted, where the greatest freedom of speech exists, where the individual is more potent than anywhere on earth, a president is shot because of a fanatical belief that the government must be reformed. Of course, this is not a representative belief. The element which frowns at government has no respect for law and order. It is vicious, dangerous and has been permitted too much liberty. America has been without protest observing the kindling of infantile furnace of anarchy in every community most. In Dayton Socialists proclaim their disgust with every form of organized government existant in this country. From the courthouse steps Socialistic speakers have damned the courts and condemned the police because these two agencies have been the local forms of restraint. It is rank treason to try and instill into the minds and hearts of the people resentment against our system of government. It is never a personal contention. The man is scarcely ever held blamable for official acts. The whole system of government is condemned and held up to ridicule. A republic does not suit them. They could not live in a monarchy, and it is logical to infer that they deserve by reason of this unreasonable spirit the scrutiny of the police. They are infinitely more menacing to the country than the criminal element. This latter class seeks only material things; Socialists and anarchists would destroy what is beyond repair.

"Anarchy prompted the cruel tragedy at Buffalo. Socialism is the kindergarten school of anarchy. The incipient disease is called Socialism. When the germ has contaminated and brought an advanced stage of the unfortunate affliction of the mind, then it is technically called anarchy. Socialism begins on the street corner and over the gutter. It is the principle that appeals to people who have failed to accomplish in life what others have. Instead of sensibly comprehending that this failure comes from personal fault the malcontent attributes it to defects in the federal plan of government. In idleness, compelled by his own habits, incompetency or complete contempt for work, he hears the principles of Socialism from the noisy agitator. It occurs often at night time, when he should be at home with his family; on the street corner, when he should be at work, or in some resort. One of the especially irritating and vicious features of government which the Socialist doubtless expatiates on is child labor, something compelled by the indolence of the father, and the compelled labor of the mother and children. Socialism, in its inception, deals ostensibly with economical problems. It is theory, all theory. Then the convert is told that his own miserable condition is due to the plan of government, which confers unequal rights and privileges on others. This, in time, excites bitterness against government, and soon anarchy manifests itself in some obtrusive manner.

"The worst trouble with this element is that instead of their liberties being restricted they have entirely too much liberty. It is time that prudent restraint were exercised. If communities continue to permit Socialistic agitation, then the assassination of the president will be but a forerunner of worse events."

The blending of Socialists and Anarchists in the above article is a direct lie perpetrated by the author of it; and if he does not know it to be a lie he is criminally ignorant of the first principles of his occupation and is therefore gaining his living by false pretences; if he does know it to be a lie the inference is obvious.

Anarchists, those who advocate "the propaganda of the deed," believe, and act on the belief, that the occasional murder of prominent individual members of the ruling class will aid them in gaining the unlimited and irresponsible personal liberty that they profess to be working for. The capitalist class as represented by the Republican and Democratic parties, and whose mouthpiece the editor of the News is, teaches to the working class obedience to the law enacted by itself, the capitalist class, and habitually violates that law itself as we will show conclusively later. On the other hand, in direct opposition to this, and the only people who are law abiding, who believe and act on the belief that all progress must come in obedience to law are the Socialists, as represented by the Socialist Labor Party in the United States and Section Dayton of that party in Dayton.

Quoting from the above editorial, "It is rank treason to try and instill into the minds and hearts of the people resentment against OUR system of government." We recommend the author of that statement to read the second paragraph of the preamble to the Declaration of Indpendence, signed on the 4th of July, 1776, in Independence Hall, in Philadelphia by the members of the congress elected by the people of the then British Colonies for that purpose. Possibly in J. M. C's opinion the men who signed that paper were traitors. King George thought so, but it strikes us that the men who were then living, who were of J. M C's present type of thought will go down in history with the brand of traitors on their brows.

In 1845 three men met in the backwoods of Maine and formed the organization that afterward developed into the Republican Party and abolished chattle slavery in this country, and, doubtless, our copper-head friend quoted above thinks yet that those men were traitors since he brands as traitors the Socialists who are organizing for the purpose of abolishing wage slavery, the last form of economic slavery in the world.

Now for the Anarchists. According to the Chicago "Tribune" there have been lynched in this country for the past twenty years from ninety to one hundred and fifty people, men and women, black and white, each year; and the wildest theorizer has never charged the Socialists with these crimes; and yet they are Anarchistic crimes. They are committed by Republicans and Democrats. The Ku Klux Klan of Alabama in the early eighties and all other white-cap organizations before and since in the Democratic South were and are Anarchistic organizations composed wholly of Democrats and Republicans. In the late constitutional convention held in the State of South Carolina for the purpose of enacting into the organic law of that State a provision disfranchising the negro voters, Senator Tillman, of pitch fork fame, glaring with his one eye at his opponents said that that provision would be embodied in the constitution of South Carolina in spite of the provisions of the United States constitution to the contrary, and these Anarchists remain to this day honored members of the Democratic party, which leaves no other conclusion possible but that the Democratic party is a party of Anarchists. In the State of New York they have a law prohibiting the working of railroad men more than ten hours per day and when the switchmen in Buffalo struck to have that law enforced against the Anarchistic railroad corporation that was defying it and working its slaves longer hours per day than human nature could stand the Anarchistic Governor of the State, who had himself signed the bill that made the law, sent the Anarchistic militia to Buffalo to shoot and bayonet the workers into submission to their masters; and these defiers of the law are all Republicans and Democrats. And so we might go on practically indefinitely reciting the Anarchistic crimes committed in the name of "law and order" by the ruling class against the wage slave class, we could dilate on the "Bull Pen" outrage in Idaho, or the Hazleton affair, where armed Anarchistic thugs, under the guise of Republican and Democratic deputy-sheriffs shot twenty workingmen in the back when they were peacefully and lawfully walk ing on the public highway; the Anarchistic Seventh Regiment of New York that is too cowardly to go against an armed foe, as was shown in the late Spanish war, but which thinks it great fun to shoot unarmed workingmen who are struggling for the right to own the product of their own labor, etc., etc.

Now for a plain statement of conditions as they exist at the present time. Nature created the land and never gave any man title to a foot of it; under the laws of nature, occupation and use are the only possible titles to land. The machinery with which we convert the products of nature into wealth was invented and made wholly by the working class and is operated wholly by that class and by the products of the labor of that class the whole world lives. On the other hand the ruling class devoted itself wholly to brigandage, politics and business, synonymous terms when taken from the point of view of the distribution of the products of the labor of the working class under the present capitalistic system and it has so manipulated the laws and customs of the world that it is enabled, by scheming, to gain possession of the wealth created by the workers without putting their own hands to the labor. This condition the Socialist Labor Party is organized to overthrow and to replace it with a republic "in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization."

Now Mr. J. M. C., in view of the fact that you are the aggressor in this instance, Section Dayton of the Socialist Labor Party hereby challenges you to an open debate on these questions, either on a public platform or in the columns of the "News," we to pay the hall rent in case you decide on the former, the question to be: "Resolved that the Socialist Labor Party is the kindergarten of Anarchism," you to take the affirmative and we the negative. Or we will debate this question with you: "Resolved that the Republican and Democratic parties are Anarchistic organizations," we to take the affirmative. The merits of the debate on either question to be decided by a rising vote of the audience.

The one condition we make in issuing this challenge is that personal abuse must not be indulged in. You know your failing, so you will have to be careful when you find yourself driven to the wall in argument.

THE PRESS COMMITTEE,
Section Dayton, S. L. P.
Room 34 Davies Building, Dayton, O.

N. B.—Section Dayton, S. L. P. meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in Room 34, Davies Building. All of its meetings are open and the public, particularly the working class, are cordially invited to attend them and take part in the "General Discussion" that follows the routine business.

NEWS FROM
THE FIELD OF LABOR.

During the week ending September 14, the news from the Field of Labor displayed by the small puerile tactics of the old style trades union.

One of the catch phrases of the leaders of the antiquated unionism is: "Fight Capital with Capital." In order to do this join the "union," pay high dues, so that in time of strike we will be in a position to smite the capitalist with his own weapon.

The recent machinists' strike was such a conflict. The "leaders" of the union gave out all sorts of figures as to the amount of money in the treasury. It may have been in the hope of bluffing the capitalists that they did so, but the capitalists know too well, that from the wages paid to labor, no such sum as $2,000,000 can be accumulated by the union, granting that the honesty of the leaders is unquestioned. Of course no intelligent workingmen took any stock in the bluff. The machinists were "backed" by the famous "2,000,000 members of the A. F. of L., but it is a notorious fact that the strike benefits paid during the machinists' strike were the most meagre of any in recent strike history.

The steel strike still dragged its weary length along. In this fight of "capital with capital"—hunger with plenty—no benefits were paid to those who had paid high dues into the Amalgamated's caffers so that they might be sustained in time of need. Shaffer made a piteous appeal to the public for contributions but did not get enough to pay for a Salvation Army Christmas dinner. Saturday, after a long series of blunders, Shaffer was compelled to accept the humiliating terms of the trust, whereby the Amalgamated loses everything, being allowed eight union mills fewer than last year, and the yearly wage scale conference being abolished. It marks the end of the Amalgamated Association, the workers turning from it unanimously in disgust. Henceforth the S. T. & L. A. must begin to take hold among these workers, because it offers the only honest, sensible and feasible means of protecting their interests.

In Troy, N. Y., the Shirt and Collar Workers strike entered on its ninth week. In this conflict of "capital with capital" the strikers must have entered the conflict rather badly equipped for they have sent committees to visit the principal cities begging for financial aid. It is not reported that the manufacturers were driven to a like extremity.

In Paterson, N. J., which has more than filled the public eye with its labor disturbances during the year, the men weavers are reported as breaking away, while the women and girls are more determined than ever. The women came out to help the men in the strike and now the men are the first to go back. At Frank & Dugan's mill the girls by a vote of 59 to 11 stood out for no compromise.

Everyone in New York is accustomed to the sight of scores of broken down wrecks of humanity carrying advertising banners, or grotesquely dressed serving the same purpose, but a "union" man who carried a banner inscribed "Notice—Iron workers keep away. Strike on job" —near a section of the rapid transit subway—was arrested.. Consideration of the right to do such a thing aside, how ridiculous, yet how pure and simple like was this method of notifying men to keep away.

The striking cloakmakers of this city have been assessed 50 cents per capita to "fight" injunctions. Most of them found it a hardship to raise even this sum. Not doubt the "platform heat" lawyers will see that something is done to invite the issuing of injunctions so that they may fatten on this defense fund .

At Toledo, Ohio, the fourth annual convention of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen met on Sept. 10. The convention may be dismissed with the statement that the capitalist and labor skinner, Mayor Jones, of sucker rod fame, made them an address of welcome. Pity for the suckers, a rod for the fakirs.

At Peoria, Ills., the plant of the American Glucose Sugar Refining Company, the largest of its kind in the country, and the property of the Glucose Trust, closed down indefinitely. Over 1,200 men thrown out. It is rumored that the shut down is preliminary to a reduction in wages. When the men are starved out they will be glad to accept any wage scale. The pure and simplers are going to "fight" the move.

From Jacksonville, Fla., comes word that the Department of Justice has ordered an "investigation" of the "alleged" occurrences at Tampa, whereby the cigar manufacturers aided by the officers of the Cigarmakers International Union, forcibly seized and marooned on a desert island, thirteen of the leaders of La Resistencia Union which was on strike to maintain prices. The report states that these men are "supposed Spanish and British subjects" while as a matter of fact the majority of them are American citizens. Citizens or no citizens, it is hard to see what that has to do with the case.

New Orleans is now the center of a strike similar to that which has been in progress for months in San Francisco. Teamsters and other workers not usually given to striking have gone out. Needless to say the pure and simplers are fostering the spread of the strike to every view said he does not think there is danpossible industry and are reaping a harvest of dues by "organizing" the strikers. When the dues field is exhausted these human locusts will pass on to some other city there to repeat their devastating work.

At Washington, Ind., armed sentinels patroled the neighborhood of the B. & O. southwestern shops where a strike is in progress.

The men are armed with Winchesters and revolvers, and each guard is allotted a space of 100 feet over which he paces back and forth on the outlook for intruders. Other guards are stationed in the shop preventing conversation between the employees save as to their work. Eleven officers have been imported from Chillicothe, O., to assist the deputy sheriffs, and fifteen Pinkertons besides the railway detectives.

Master Mechanic Hayes, in an interger of violence from the strikers.

Guards stationed in the shops to prevent conversation between the employees is a new feature. The next step will be to introduce the European prison method of masking the faces so that recognition will be impossible.

There were many other features reported in the news from the Field of Labor but space forbids further comment. One of the redeeming items of this news during the week was the overthrow of the latest move made by Goldstetin against the Egg Candlers S. T. & L. A., Local 349. Goldstein's lawyer was forced to acknowledge in court that he made improper use of papers served on the strikers to show cause why an injunction should not be issued against them.

But when these papers were served on officers of the union, he had stated that they were injunctions. He said he did this for the moral effect it would have.

Beaten in every move against the Alliance, Goldstein attempted to shift his ground of complaint, by claiming the strikers are boycotting him, a pure and simple tactic they never contemplated using The strikers continue to hold public meetings much to the chagrin of Goldstein. At these meetings, the class conscious tactics and principles of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. are clearly defined. On with the New Trades Unionism, the battering ram of the S. L. P.

ANARCHY BREEDERS.

The Capitalist Press of the Country Boldly Plays Its Role.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 15.—while the capitalist press of the country pretends to deplore the assassina tion of President McKinley, it shows its own anarchistic temper by pouring out the vials of its wrath upon the Socialist Labor Party which in not in the remotest way can be connected with the murder of the President. The Plainfield "Courier-News" has joined in the cry against the S. L. P. The party branch here has done effective propaganda work among the wage-workers of this town and the Republican leaders see their "voting cattle" dropping away from the old capitalist party hulks.

In its issue of Wednesday, September 11 the "Courier-News" prints the following:

TAR AND FEATHERS WERE MADE READY.

But the Intended Victim Discreetly Stayed Away.

"It was pluck escape which one of Plainfield's socialistic street corner orators had last Saturday night. His luck consisted in his absence from town. Had he followed his usual Saturday night custom to harangue the cowd, he might still be engaged in picking tar and feathers from his body. That was the fate from which his timely absence saved him.

"Whoever this silver-tongued orator may have been who has frequently held forth at the corner of Second street and Park avenue, he is now a marked man. The week before he had given one of his inflammatory talks, denouncing wealth, capital and government and telling the workingmen of Plainfield things which they had never imagined about themselves. Some of those who had heard his rabid remarks on more than one occasion remembered on Saturday that that was his regular time for appearing in town. They prepared to give him a warm reception. He spoiled the plans by staying away. Perhaps the celebration will take place later.

"With the news of the attempt on the President's life and the consequent clamor against the inciting instances of socialism and anarchists, a party of Plainfield young men decided to stop any further trouble from that score in this city.

"Tar and feathers in plenty were provided and the orator would surely have received his medicine had he made his usual weekly speech. His absence deprived Plainfield of a little excitement and himself of a new suit."

As reported in the DAILY PEOPLE at various times, the police have arrested the S. L. P. speakers, or if they did not do that, they allowed the capitalist party heelers to try and break up the meetings but the working class stood firmly by the party every time. The workers and the party being the ones to uphold law and order.

It so happened that the party had no meeting scheduled for the Saturday night mentioned.

The party members are determined to go on with their propaganda, despite the utterances of this inciter to anarcy the Plainfield "Courier-News."

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

NEWS FROM
THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

The shooting of President McKinley kept the capitalist world in a state of suspense during the week ending September 14. The generally favorable reports from the beside of the nation's chief executive helped to steady somewhat the stock market—the pulse of the capitalist system. While the death of the President could not change the present system a particle, yet the stockholders and stock gamblers, eagerly scanned the latest bulletins from Buffalo, reading in them ominous or cheering news as the case might be.

Immediately after the shooting of the President, hurried conferences of the gigantic interests were called and steps were taken to prevent any assault upon the stock market by those capitalists who would reap a harvest could a general demoralization be brought bout. On September 10 the national government threw its mighty influence into the scale by coming to the relief of the money market with an offer from the Treasury Department to buy $20,000,000 in United States bonds.

During the week Wall Street had a committee "on guard" to watch for the slightest contingency that might even remotely affect the market. The united resources of the Clearing House and the largest capitalists in the country were held in readiness to conserve the market against money stringency.

The supporters of the market selected certain stocks to serve as leaders for a bull demonstration, and rushed the price up, the whole market rallied in sympathy and this stimulation was kept up, awaiting the fate of one man in Buffalo, who for the greater part of the time was in a state of unconsciousness bordering between life and death. These artificial measures did not avail when uneasiness as to the President's condition broke out and on Friday the market fell away when his very serious relapse became known.

The President passed away at 2.15 o'clock last Saturday morning. Business on all the great exchanges throughout the country was totally suspended that day. The London and Liverpool exchanges took similar action. The managers gave it out that this action was due entirely to the desire to show respect to the President's memory, and not from business considerations.

The above reflects the insecurity—now world-wide—of the capitalist system, even to the capitalists themselves. While not one of them feared any change in the system as a result of the President's death, yet these holders of speculative and unsound values, founded for the most part on unrealities, feared their holdings would shrink to nothingness if a money panic should follow the tragedy at Buffalo. The capitalist system is like an icy pavement—the walker is never sure of his footing thereon.

The figures showing the incorporations for the eight months ending August 31 ult., reveal the astounding sum of $2,467,355,000 added to the capitalization of the country. Machinery will have to be speeded up, and longer hours with lower wages for labor will be necessary to enable the paying of the additional dividends by this increased capitalization.

Pan-American exploitation by United States capitalists is the order of the day. Brazil is the latest to be added to the list of South American countries for such purposes. A beginning has been made by the organization of a $5,000,000 syndicate to develop Brazilian mines. The descendants of the semi-civilized Indians who inhabited Mexico, Peru and other South American countries were mercilessly exploited by the Spaniards, but when they come in contact with modern capitalism they will think their former iot happiness in comparison.

An event, one of the kind that throws a flood of light on several things, occurred during the week under consideration. It was the proposition made by C. W. Morse to the Telephone, Telegraph & Cable Company of America to buy the stockholders' interests at fifty per cent. of the amounts they had actually paid in, which amounted to a total of $2,000,000. The proposition was accepted, the stockholders were evidently glad to get half of what they had actually paid in. Why did they practically consider the stock worthless while Morse did not?

What follows will show:

Morse was formerly president of the Ice Trust. The American Ice Company isis alied with John F. Carroll and other Tammany leaders and with Standard Oil banking interests.

His offer to buy the Telephone, Telegraph & Cable Company of America, while made as an individual, is believed to include Tammany and Standard Oil financiers.

The Empire Subway, which owns all the electric subways in this city, is supposed to be controlled by the Western Union and New York Telephone companies. With the influence of Tammany Hall to force the Empire Subway Company to provide subways for the wires of his company, and plenty of money to prosecute work, men who are familiar with Morse's plans declare that the public may soon expect to see for the first time an active competitor to the Bel Company. The projectors say that they wil give an adequate telephone system in this city at about half the rates now charged.

Work also will be actively resumed in building trunk lines of long distance wires to knit together in one opposition system the 2,300 independent telephone companies throughout the United States. A beginning of this work is already built. In this city the Knickerbocker Telephone Company, which is part of the independent system which Morse is about to acquire, has cables laid from Broome street to the Bronx, where they connect with a long distance line reaching to White Plains on the way to Boston, and in Boston there is already laid an elaborate system of subways, belonging to the same interests, reaching throughout the business centre of that city.

Here we have the trust-hating Tammany, which controls the city government, allying itself with the Standard Oil Company, and through its control of the public powers making valuable a stock that its holders were glad to get rid of. Be it observed that while Tammany is a local organization its influence in this, as in many other matters is national. Small wonder that many of the most powerful capitalists are bhind the most powerful capitalists are behind Tammany organization. The capitalist organization, state and municipal, must be matched by a corresponding proletarian organization, to overthrow it and supplant its rule by the Co-operative Commonwealth.

ABEND-BLATT BOYCOTTED.

(Continued from page 1.)

Blatt" exclusively. The other Jewish papers also have advertisements from the American Tobacco Company, and yet they are not boycotted. The pretext that they are not labor papers is in this case pure demagogy, since the "Tageblatt" was not a labor paper during the recent bakers' strike and yet it was boycotted, and, at that, for merely expressing an opinion.

Here are a few interesting facts pertaining to strikes, boycotts and advertivements.

The United Garment Workers have boycotted the firm of Marcus Bros. and the "Vorwaerts" printed their advertisements without being molested in the least.

The sausage manufacturer Zimmermann was boycotted by the Sausage Makers' Union and the Unitetd Hebrew Trades, nevertheless the "Vorwaerts" printed his advertisements.

The dry-goods dealer Yachnin was boycotted by the Salesmen's Union and yet the "Vorwaerts" printed his advertisements.

In Dayton, O., there are factories of cash register machines. The employes were exploited there in the most shameless manner and finally the union members were discharged. The strike was at the time exhaustively described in the DAILY PEOPLE and the "Abend Blatt." The cash register machines of the National Cash Register Company were boycotted by the workingmen As soon as the boycott was enforced an advertisement of the National Cash Register Company appeared in the "American Federationist"—the official organ of the American Federation of Labor,—under the editorship of Samuel Gompers. Since then the advertisement appears regularly in each issue of the "American Federationist," In this advertisement it even says: "made by organized union labor." The striking union which makes the cash registed machines is affiliated with the A. F. of L.; we, on the other hand, always combat the U. H. T.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion let us summarize the situation.

The U. H. T. have misled and ruined other workingmen and now they are ruining the striking cigarette makers. They hold out hopes to these poor workers which can never be realized, and thus they encourage them to wage war against machines—a war that is altogether hopeless. The workers are ruined because relying upon false promises and vain hopes of the U. H. T., they expect their "victory" and meanwhile do nothing in order to provide themselves in any other way.

The United Hebrew Trades, as a central organization of labor, is altogether incapable of carrying out its decisions or to help the workers, and therefore the organization is a pure swindle. It is not in a position to enforce its boycotts. The above mentioned boycotts were all failures. The boycott against the "People's Theatre" ended in a huge scandal; the boycott against the "Tageblatt" has ended with a secret transaction of a $200 check; the boycott against the picnic of the Cap-makers, Union has only helped towards the success of the picnic, and so it was in other cases.

About two years ago, as already indicated above, the U. H. T., boycotted the "Abend Blatt" and administered their "blessings" to the then existing Jewish Kangaroo "Volkszeitung." That "Volkszeitung," by the aid of the "powerful" U. H. T., died twice; and the "Abend Blatt" in spite of having been "killed" lives and ridicules its enemies.

Boycotts against the "Abend Blatt" and the "Arbeiter Zeitung" are, in fact, not new. Here are a few of them. In 1893 the Garment Workers' boycotted us; in 1896 we were boycotted by the Goo Goss; in 1897—by the oppositionists;" in 1899—by the Kangaroos through the U. H. T.; in 1900—by the Central Federated Union; in 1901 again by the U. H. T. Whose boycott comes next?

The U. H. T. and the "Vorwaerts" adventurers know that the cigarette makers' strike is lost; they know that the cigarette makers ruin themselves and sacrifice their families by continuing a hopeless strike, but they dare not omit the opportunity to attempt to ignore the "Abend-Blatt" and the S. L. P. campaign agitation.

We believe that for all those who are interested to know our side of this affair, the above declaration will be clear and distinct. It will enable them to see that THE REAL OBJECT OF THE BOYCOTT IS TO INJURE THE "ABEND-BLATT,' HOPING THEREBY TO AID THE "VORWAERTS."

We wish to warn from the start the gang of boycott manufacturers that their entire labor is wasted. The "Abend-Blatt" is not a paper that settles boycotts with $200 checks. Let them not hope in vain!

NO $200 CHECKS FROM THE "ABEND-BLATT" FOR BOYCOTT COMMITTEES.

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue Newark, N. J. 135

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday, of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peschine ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 486

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary, K. Wallberg. 408

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 W. 143d st Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p. m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Suscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129½ W. First street, corner Spring. 435

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Westville Branch mets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie Co., S. L. P., meets 1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., in Flarence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee st. Everybody welcome. Open-air meetings every Sunday evening, cor. Main and Church sts.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy st., San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

CUTTING WAGES.

Weavers Reduced to Poorest Conditions —Racial Prejudices Divide Them.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 9.—The pickers at the Salt's Textile Factory, otherwise known as the "Workhouse" have had their wages practically cut in half. About twenty young women are affected. It is expected that in a short time other departments will be reduced, as it is only a short time since they gave the Loom-fixers a cut of three to six dollars per week. This firm was "protected" by a tariff, being engaged in the manufacture of silk pile fabrics, but it is a well known fact that despite the increased cost of living in this country the weavers are receiving per yard of cloth very little if any more wages than weavers are now receiving in England; from which country the industry was imported here some ten years ago. The workers are divided by racial prejudices, and so stand hopelessly watching one department after another reduced to starvation wages. It is said that the few English men and women who are left will organize a strike. If this takes place the local fakirs will probably organize them to wring dues from them; sing a few platitudes in their ears and then leave them to their fate more hopeless and ignorant than ever. Hungarian, Slavonian, Italian and English must be welded with a class-consiscous knowledge of their universal class interest before these disastrous reductions shall cease. Thus equipped no strike is lost. Despite defeat—the lesson is always learned—"carry the fight to the ballot box."

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OCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1300	34,191

The Socialist Labor Party has no apologies to offer for any of its tenets; least of all does it conceal any. Frankly and proudly it declares that, should the Capitalist Class attempt in this generation what its prototypes, the Southern slave-holders did a generation ago; should it, like them, dare to seek to thwart the sovereign fiat of the people expressed by the suffrage, then, unquestionably, the Socialist Labor Party, like its prototype, the Abolitionists, will determinedly resort to Force, and the most forcible; and, meeting the force of the would-be violators of the people's sovereignty with the Force of a sovereign people, mop the earth with the criminals in short order.

Nevertheless Socialism is the evangel of Peace on Earth; it is the only principle yet uttered in the annals of the human race capable of removing the reign of rapine, and establishing the reign of human happiness. As such it is hated by Capitalism with the deep, malicious hatred that the Angel of Darkness has for the Angel of Light.

The genius of Capitalism feels rebuked by that of Socialism. How the former writhes under the mere gaze of the latter may be conjectured by the unanimity with which the capitalist press hastens to falsify the Socialists' conduct and utter the calumny of presenting Force as the moving spring of Socialism.

The foe that flees to such breast-works for shelter, knows itself defeated. The Spirit of the Age is against it. In so far as the calumny of the capitalist press in this instance betrays the mental plight of its cause, that also is welcome.—THE PEOPLE, June 1, 1901.

AT PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S BIER.

That masterly "anatomy of crime," Dante's "Inferno," and withal as sublime as it is a profound treatise on morality, places not the malefactors of ostensibly equal crimes in the same circles of hell. Not all the thieves, for instance, nor all the homicides are lumped together. Where theft is aided by "breach of trust," the evil-doer is relegated to a deeper groove; and so where homicide has treachery or hypocrisy for its handmaid, the crime is marked of deeper dye, and its perpetrator consigned to direr tortures.

The assassination of rulers is nothing new. It is no special product of the present system. Throughout the ages it has made its appearance, under all forms of society. This notwithstanding, the deed of Czolgosz, following so close upon that of Santos, the assassin of President Carnot, and accompanied with such close resemblance therewith, takes it from the general head of rulercide, and gives notice to society that it has to deal with a Dantescan variety of intensified crime.

Whether personal resentment, private interest, or personal malice hitherto steeled the arm of the assassins of rulers, their deed ever bore the mark of virile boldness. The deed of the Czolgoszes and Santoses lacks this mark; in its stead it carries the brand of hypocrisy and treachery. And it is natural; and herein lies the ominousness of the manifestation.

Former assassinations of rulers were the acts of ORGANIZED forces; the Santos-Czolgosz species is AUTONOMOUS. Organization, however dastardly its purpose, has physical strength in its make-up, is conscious thereof, and demeans itself accordingly: Treachery, therefore, is a mark it need not and does not assume. Otherwise with individualistic autonomy. The single man, whatever his field of operation, is weak as a reed, all the more when his purpose calls for physical effort. Hence what his acts lack in the backing of physical fibre, is substituted with perfidy. Santos clears his way to his victim with a bouquet, in which a dagger lies concealed; Czolgosz throws the guards off their watch with the domeanor of a cripple, his hand that holds the murderous pistol being bandaged with a handkerchief. In the one case as in the other deep-dyed treachery, double-facedness, is the distinguishing feature;—and that is the hellish depth, that, by an inevitable chain of causes and effects, is reached from the premises of individualistic autonomy, or be it the "Manchester School," or be it the intellectual mother of Capitalist Society.

Not a stricken family merely, mourning the loss of a beloved member; not even millions of partisans merely, mourning the loss of their triumphant standard-bearer; no, not these merely, but the human heart and intellect, standing at President McKinley's bier, is steeped in gloom at the contemplation of the Santos-Czolgosz flowers of the Upas tree of Individualistic Autonomy.

ENCOURAGING SIGNS.

Of course, the first sentiment that comes over one at the news, published a few days ago from California, to the effect that the Kangaroo-Social Democracy of San Francisco is getting the capitalist papers to call them Socialist Labor Party, is one of indignation. What honorable man does not feel like administering a cowhiding to the scamp, who he learns is parading under his name? It goes without saying that the S. L. P. can not but feel indignant at the thought of that ash-barrel collection of San Francisco middle class job-seekers, that make up the Social Democracy of that city, trying to convey the idea that they are, or have aught in common with, the S L. P. But the first feeling of indignation being spent, one must admit that the incident is an encouraging sign, several encouraging signs.

It is an encouraging sign to see a body of men, whose conception of militant Socialism must be on a par with a Hottentot's conception of decorum in dress, and who, as a consequence have a sincere, deep-rooted dislike for the Socialist Labor Party, seek to pass under its name. Their conduct is of a piece, at all points, with that of the raw-boned capitalist politician, who seeks to pass for a "Socialist too." This gentleman has, of course, fraud at heart, but his conduct is a homage to Socialism: At first he fought it, declared it utterly utter, and stormed against it. Why? Because he knew it would affect his political success. With no more love for the thing now, and no more understanding of it than before, his change of posture denotes that he now thinks he can thereby promote his political prospects. This belief, in turn, denotes that the unpopularity of Socialism has vanished, and that there is positive strength behind it. The capitalist politician, who turns "Socialist too" spreads his sail to a breeze that he knows is blowing. The Socialist takes in the sight; scorns the trick; warns the working class against the contemplated deception; and then? And then he gleefully rubs his hands: The conduct of such capitalist politicians is proof positive that Socialist agitation is bearing fruit among the masses; the Socialist feels encouraged and redoubles his zeal.

It is just so in the instance of Messrs. San Francisco Kangaroo-Social Democrats. They have sincerely fought the S. L. P. Their little heads and smaller morals could not comprehend the dignity and scope of such a historic Movement as Socialism. They could see in it only a chance for freaks, and an opportunity for crooks. Accordingly, to them, the S. L. P. was an unmitigated nuisance: it positively interfered with their "freedom." With no more love for the S.L.P. now than before, and not a whit better understanding of it, what means their anxiety to be taken for that self-same S. L. P.? It means the same thing that a similar conduct by the capitalist "Socialist too" politician means. It means that they now believe they can thereby promote their "chances;" it means that through their thick skulls, the fact has at last percolated that the S. L. P. attitude commands popular respect; it means that, though they are incapable of understanding why this should be so, they are willing to spread the sails of their mud-scows to that breeze; it means that the unflinching loyalty of the S.L.P. to the cause of the proletariat and the Party's steadfast adherence to the load-star of class-conscious, militant propoganda is having its effect among the workers, and the effect is rising above the horizon; it finally means that, though with fraud at his heart, the Kangaroo-Social Democrat bows in homage before the majesty of the S.L.P.

Are not these encouraging signs? What matters it if it takes such a concern as the polynomial Social Democracy to help perceive the signs? None but the S. L. P. can profie thereby. The frauds, like chaff, will be swept away in the rising storm.

STRAY LIGHTS.

A little item in last week's dailies gave the now no longer uncommon news of the decapitation of a child by a street car in this city; but it closed with the following somewhat unusual statement of facts and expression of surrpise:

"One dudish-looking man handed his card to the conductor as a witness. Another witness for the company said that he had been a railroader himself and had once put in seven days in jail for running over a 'coon.' It is a noticeable fact these days, the number of people who wish to offer their services as witnesses for the companies when an accident occurs."

Quite a stray bit of light on present conditions! Quite a commentary on the rampant prosperity that the whole country is said to be weltering in!

That there is prosperity somewhere, who denies it? The point is that this prosperity is limited to a comparatively small portion of the population, located away above the masses; while below these few, there is such heart freezing, pinching poverty that it takes the statistician of "averages" to impute any share of the prosperity to the masses.

In the common hell of poverty are, accordingly, found to-day both "dudish-looking men" and rough-looking workingmen. The decreasing opportunities for work and the earning of a living must have been long pinching the entrails of the masses and petrifying them them for things to have come to the pass that "dudish-looking men" and rough-looking workingmen are on the alert to draw profit from misfortune; on the alert for railway accidents so as to get the job of "witness" for railway companies when accidents occur. Not cruelty, not sympathy with the powerful wrongdoers, but intensified goodness of heart and spirit of hostility for the powerful wrongdoers is the first stage of feelings that the soul travels through on the downward incline of economic want. The stage of cruelty and of readiness to be of service to the powerful wrongdoer is a later stage. Between the first stage and this there is a long stretch. Evidently the stretch has been cleared, at least by a vanguard.

Capitalism, having outlived its usefulness, has turned into a devastating prairie fire, the flames of which are driving man into unspeakable abysses. One set flees into the army, and dons the livery of legalized murder and rapine; another set drowns its sufferings in the oblivion of suicide, or its twin-sister, drunkenness; a third flings itself, its honor, its chastity, all that is dearest in the present and in hope, on the streets, and desecrates the solemn stillness of the night with a strumpet's brazen laughter; a fourth, with less fibre to hold out, lands in lunatic asylums. Long were the list of heads under which the victims of the present "social order" assort themselves. A new head has now come to notice: the head of encouraging the railway companies to run an insufficient number of cars so as to save "hands;" thereby compelling reckless driving, lest the "hands" employed lose their places for not being on time; and thus inviting accidents that will render "witnesses" useful to the companies so as to throw the blame of their criminal misconduct upon the victims, and escape paying them or their survivors the damages "provided by law."

Well may he, at times, be appalled upon whose senses the cross lights fall, that the phosphorescence of decomposing capitalist society throws off along its path. But in the Socialist no such feeling is lasting. It only serves to stiffen his hold on the Hammer of the Fighting S. L. P., with which to smash capitalism and rear the Socialist Republic.

EXPLOITING MURDER.

A human being, distinguished moreover as the Chief Executive of this nation, lies bleeding in Buffalo from homicidal wounds inflicted upon him, and with his life trembling in the scales. Does his pitiful plight evoke compassion from the Capitalist Class of the land? Does his dire condition, perchance, as much as chasten the habitual ribald-ruffianism of the capitalist press? Or does it, if but for a moment, turn the minds of both that class and its mouth-piece from its everyday dishonorable pursuits? Just the reverse: the one and the other are exploiting murder.

Straddling the cruelly wounded, blood-stained body of President McKinley, the obscene capitalist press, acting for the obscene Capitalist Class, puts its obscene trumpet to its obscene mouth, and brays its obscene language into the air: Every capitalist, whose mill is a death trap to his employees; every expansionist capitalist, whose hands are red with the blood of innocent men, slaughtered because they prefer death to slavery; the whole rabble-rout that clung to Depew, when he cracked ghastly jokes at the corpses of seven employees burnt to death by the Company's negligence in the New York Central Railroad Tunnel; every capitalist whose miners are periodically blown up into tatters by mine explosions; every capitalist whose fraudulent failures and fraudulent fires bring devastation into the homes of the people; every capitalist whose adulterated food saps the life of the masses;—the whole cormorant crew sees in the misfortune that befell the President only their chance to exploit murder. The howl they are raising against Socialism and Socialists, the news they are forging on the subject, is the means to their contemplated end.

The thief, detected, will cry "Stop thief!" But his purpose is to escape: the cry is not intended to afford him a longer lease for his thieving practises, least of all to afford him a freer hand. With the anti-Socialist howl, now set up by the capitalist press, it is otherwise. The cry is meant to give the thrice-convicted Capitalist Class increased opportunities, increased freedom, increased facilities to ply its nefarious practices. It is meant to raise a dust under which this gentry may continue their criminal practices with impunity. It is meant to rid the Capitalist Class of its dreaded foe, the Socialist Labor Party. In short, it is an attempt to exploit crime in the interest of crime.

Nor does the stupidity of the idea extenuate the act. On the contrary. The idea that, in this 20th Century, the Cause of Human Redemption from the criminal yoke of Capitalism could be stayed by an increase of capitalist crime and cruelty, can have for its effect only the hastening of its downfall.

"Speed the day!" is the cry of the human race.

"PAUPER LABOR MADE PROFITABLE."

Under the above suggestive head a cable message from London is published which goes on to explain that the Holborn Poor Law Guardians have set the inmates of their farm at Mitcham, south of London to work at gasmaking, tailoring, shoemaking, matmaking, farming and other industries; and that the experiment is highly successful, in that "the profits for the past year amount to $3,400, the cost of the labor, had it been paid for, being reckoned."

The first thought that strikes one is this: "How comes it that men, able to make gas, shoes, clothing, mats, etc., land in the Poor House?"

The next thought is this: "In England, the classic land of 'pure and simpledom,' or British style of Unionism, and under the presiding genius of such 'Unionism,' the workingman is being used like a cow, whose hide, and bones, even after she has been milked into exhaustion, are turned to use."

Every letter in the above news item is resplendent with its moral. Thrown out of work by improved machinery and capitalist concentration, the workingman has long been the subject of insult on the part of his exploiters. These silenced their consciences—and their paid parsons helped them therein—by pronouncing the thus compulsorily idle workingman a "thriftless, lazy wretch who could, but would not work." For all that, the "thriftless, lazy wretches" increased. Did their presence serve as a warning to their Unions? Did it preach to these the lesson that the epidemic of "thriftless, lazy wretches" was bound to spread, claiming ever more victims? Did it teach them that the capitalist socio-economic hygienic conditions which they lived in were calculated positively to spread the epidemic, rather than to check it? Did it wake them up to an understanding of the defectiveness of their "pure and simple" plumbing and system of drainage? Did it stir them to the manly effort of seeking to shake off the cause of the evil, by throwing their "pure and simple" Unionism into the lumber-room of antiquity like so much junk, and turning their energies to the uprooting of the capitalist system and the rearing of the Workers' Republic? Indeed, not! They clung to their pure and simple plumbing and system of drainage with all the more blind infatuation, and they reverenced the capitalist system that smote them with all the more idolatrous faith. And the epidemic of "thriftless, lazy wretches" spread apace. Capitalist society had to take charge of the patients. The Poor House, a sort of socio-economic hospital, went up. But cause brought on its effects. The tax-paying capitalist class soon found they were robbing Peter to pay Paul: Out of the profits that they squeezed from the workers the taxes had to be paid. The Poor Houses, accordingly, were draining the plunder in the capitalists' hand. Final results, the inmates of the Poor House were set to work to produce still more profits. The worker came down to the level of a cow. Rendered useless in his legitimate sphere, virtually killed off from social intercourse, his hide and bones are still available.

The pauper is now made profitable.

A vote for Keinard at the coming election is a greater sign of intelligence than all the hair-splitting and philosophical dissertations that a man could indulge in.

The war against vice has not stopped it in any way. The only thing that it has done is to give a few more men access to the revenue that is derived from it. A "reformer' is the most contemptible of persons, because he adds a blatant hypocrisy to his crime.

It was necessary to discover a plot to kill Chamberlain. The war in South Africa grows more and more unpopular, and it was easy to arouse sympathy for the government by placing the Colonial Secretary in a theoretic danger.

Devery continues to show that he runs the New York police force. After he and forced O'Neill to back down from the position he had taken, he took Monahan in hand and practically forced him to resign from the force. Devery has behind him practically every capitalist in the city, and it is to their interest to have him keep complete control over the men in his charge.

"Well-dressed" thieves are beginning to show up again in the department stores. It is a strange but true fact that 95 per cent of the shop-lifters are from the middle class. As they are natural petty thieves it is no wonder that they exercise their gifts when they get a chance.

Minister Wu, in a way that is childlike and bland, has a habit of asking direct questions of persons he meets. For example, he asked J. P. Allds, Republican leader of the Assembly whether or not he was a Platt man, and did all that he was told to do. On receiving a reply in the affirmative he observed in a matter of fact way, "Then you are his slave, are you not?" Mr. Allds fled, vowing that Chinese cheap labor and lack of intelligence should be excluded. Then Wu got a whack at Mayor McGuire of Syracuse and inquired whether or not he had stolen enough to buy a house. McGuire, who saw that a little sense of humor was the only thing that could save him, replied that he had not. Wu consoled him with the expressed hope that things might take a turn for the better soon, and a house would be obtained. The Chinese statesman is nearer to the truth of our boasted national greatness than the majority of those who live under it.

Mr. Frick, once the partner of Carnegie, asserts that Carnegie is dishonest, and insinuates that he is a thief. Had this been done by anybody but a prominent capitalist the "Sun" would be loudly calling for his blood, and claiming that our free institutions must be upheld, and that such language, suggestive of murder should not be permitted under them. But the "Sun" fears Frick, so it simply prints the news item and holds its tail between its legs and its tongue between its teeth.

Coler will take the nomination for Mayor at any price and from any party He is willing to retract anything he has said, or to say anything that the nominators may wish him to say. Coler has been held up as a model to the bright, ambitious, upright young man. The upright young man, by his every action, proves himself to be a downright political charlatan.

Political and Ecoonmic.

The Vineland, New Jersey, "Independent" is indignant. It says in the issue of August 30: "Socialists are the legitimate offspring of the Populists as a party and they have about as much right to ask Populists to work under their name as a girl has to ask her father, to change his name because she gets married." Let us hasten to say that nobody asked you to, sir, she said. Now as to the line of descent. When did Populism beget Socialism, and when was Socialism born of Populism? It almost seems that the offspring saw the birth and death of the father. We always looked upon Socialism as a wonderful thing, but that it should have sprung from a party that came later, nay, that it should have fought the birth of that party, and that, despite all this, that party should turn around and beget the one that saw it born is even more wonderful. Then further, Socialism does not enter into the holy bonds of compromise with any other party. Marrying and giving in marriage are left entirely to the Populist and kindred parties. The Populist party has been married and divorced, remarried and deserted so often, that the habit has grown on it and anyone can have its name for the easking. It is a perfect Mormon of a party—in addition to its wonderful powers of procreation—only it always takes the name of the other party, and takes it in vain.

The San Francisco "Advance," a Social Democratic paper says:—"The workingman Mayor of McKeesport, the storm-center of the steel strike, has solved the problem of riots. He appointed only trades union men as special policemen. In San Francisco the Democratic Mayor, Phelan, appoints scabs and criminals, with the result that the down-town districts are in a state of siege." Mayor Phelan appointed Oliver Everett and other Social Democrats to office. Which are they, criminals or scabs? Their own official organ leaves no alternative but to call them one or the other.

The New York "Press" continues its blatant mouthing about yellow journalism, and yet is as saffron complexioned as its jaundiced liver will permit it to be. It is not really sincere in its fight. It is its financial condition that speaks and howls not its horror of the indecencies of the yellow press. The "Press" is not a newspaper, it is an apologist for the acts of a party. Right or wrong, good or bad, it defends the Republican party and its members. If it did not its life would be snuffed out like a candle that has grown useless. While what the "Press" says about the "Journal" is true, both papers are equal sinners, equally criminal in every act, equally criminal in their whole course. It is a fight between two capitalist sheets, one of which has been hard hit, and whose "patriotism" is inspired by a lack of the almighty American dolltr. The workingman has nothing to choose between them. The intelligent man can find no point on which to base his favor for one or the other. Both incite to violence: both are defenders of capitalism: both are journalistic prostitutes.

PILING IT ON.

From Durban, Natal, as our readers are informed, it has been learned that 31 American workingmen were buncosteered by British agents from 17 different towns and villages in the land on board a British vessel in New Orleans and taken to Durban; that the food given them on board was so loathsome that they refused it, and, therefore, refused to work; that the captain threw them in irons as "mutineers," and had them tried as such in Durban; that, in view of the treatment the men had received (shanghaiing and improper nourishment) the "benign" Judge refused to hold them for "mutiny," but, as a good lackey of his Government, he sentenced them to several months' imprisonment for "disobeying orders"; that at the expiration of their terms the men, penniless, emaciated and covered with vermin, had no choice, lest they be re-arrested, but to enlist in "Kitchener's Fighting Scouts" (as they were meant to, from the start); and that all this took place under the placid smile of the American Consul in Durban.—Stick a pin there as an instance of how "improved sanitation" is being practised on the workers, "prolonging their lives 10 per cent."

Let us now turn to the August number of "Machinery," a monthly journal of capitalists for capitalists, in which they give one another tips. On its pages 395-396 a letter appears, quoting from a report to the British Foreign Office by Vice-Consul Erskine on trade conditions in Chicago. Among the quotations from the Vice-Consul is this:

"The average life of the workingmen in the big engineering plants is only thirty-two. There are few men of forty-five who have not lost their speed, accuracy or sight. It does not pay a manufacturer to keep a man working on expensive machines, some costing as high as $10,000, if he is getting out only 90 per cent of their capacity."

And this other:

"It is a hard matter for a man of thirty-five who is out of employment to get anything to do, for when he has reached that age, . . . if he is still capable of doing good work, it is to be suspected that he cannot have worked his hardest for twenty-five years, as he would then be worn out, hence he is passed over for a younger man."

—Again, stick a pin there on the subject of the "improved conditions" that the workingman now works under, "prolonging his life 10 per cent"; and, merely keeping in mind that the admission comes from capitalist sources, let us now turn to a third bit of testimony.

Taking up the August issue of "The Carpenter," one of the official organs of a Gompers, or American Federation style of Union, this neat little editorial item strikes the eye:

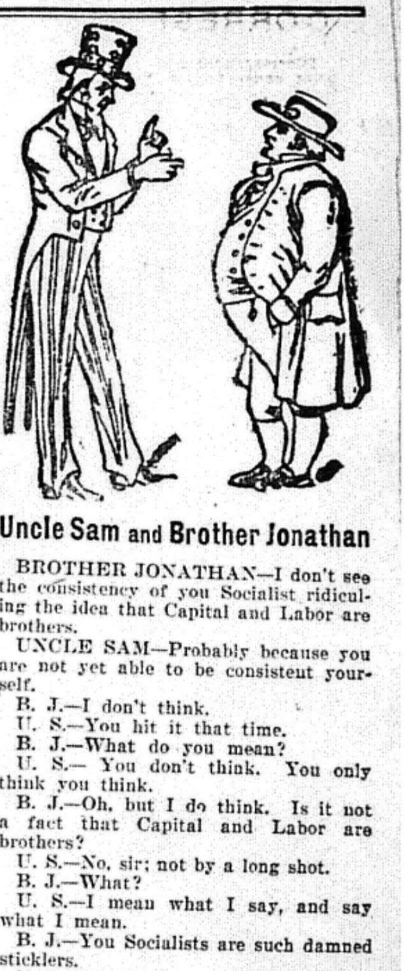
"The average age of man has been increased seven years and six months in the last hundred years. This is due to increased sanitation and advancement in medicine and surgery, and improved conditions of the laboring class secured through organization and concentration of effort."

If it is necessary to "pile on the agony," so as to shame out of countenance the Organized Scabbery that leads by the nose the innocent rank and file of the pure and simple Unions; if it is necessary to "pile on the agony," in order to quicken the sensitiveness of that duped rank and file, so that they may finally bestir themselves and fire out of the windows the vampire breed of the labor-lieutenants of the capitalist class who now trample upon them; if it is necessary to "pile on the agony" so as to nerve the arm of the Working Class to snap the bonds that hold them fettered to the chariot wheels of the Capitalist Class:—if that be necessary, that agony shall be piled on, nor shall there be any let up to the piling.

"The Carpenter" is the organ of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; that body is a sister organization of the International Association of Machinists, of the United Mine Workers, of the International Cigarmakers, of the Wood Carvers' Union, of the Street Railway Employees and of a score of other Unions whose membership, in various ways, is hanging from the cross of the modern Golgotha, as may be inferred from the despatch from Durban and from the quotations in "Machinery." The slaughter of the American Working Class—as touchingly indicated by the Durban despatch, and brutally admitted by the British Vice-Consul Erskine from whom "Machinery" contains the quotations,—is a notorious fact. What, then, does it mean when a "labor organ" makes itself the telephone for the falsifications that the Capitalist Class needs in order to humbug the Working Class? What does it mean when such a paper lends itself to the ignominious work of throwing dust into the eyes of the Working Class? What does it mean when such a paper buckles on the armor to do the dirty work of the labor-fleecing class against labor-fleeced? Is it mere ignorance? Is it denseness? No. That must be thrown aside. The pertinacity with which the labor-leader of pure and simpledom fights Socialism in general and the Socialist Labor Party in particular, and the calumnious weapons which it uses as its only weapons, prove that that gentry have heard the Word, and that their conduct is that of rats caught in a trap, fighting for their rodent lives. It proves that the term "Organized Scabbery," given to that crew, fits. It proves that, indeed, they are the labor lieutenants of the capitalists.

He who realizes that capitalism must be fought without giving quarter, must also realize that the "Organized Scabbery" must be fought till uprooted.

Col. Knox continues to be noisly modest about himsef as a candidate for Mayor. Just now he is wearing the largest sized hat in his own extensive and select stock. But there are smaller sizes that can easily be found when the turn-down comes.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—I don't see the consistency of you Socialist ridiculing the idea that Capital and Labor are brothers.

UNCLE SAM—Probably because you are not yet able to be consistent yourself.

B. J.—I don't think.

U. S.—You hit it that time.

B. J.—What do you mean?

U. S.— You don't think. You only think you think.

B. J.—Oh, but I do think. Is it not a fact that Capital and Labor are brothers?

U. S.—No, sir; not by a long shot.

B. J.—What?

U. S.—I mean what I say, and say what I mean.

B. J.—You Socialists are such damned sticklers.

U. S.—We Socialists insist on the correct use of terms.

B. J.—Indeed? Explain yourself.

U. S.—Certainly. You admit, do you not, that Labor produces all wealth?

B. J.—To be sure. Any fool would concede that.

U. S.—Not excepting yourself.

B. J.—No. But what of it?

U. S.—Just this, Jonathan. Labor is the producer of all wealth. Capital is a part of wealth.

B. J.—Granted.

U. S.—Capital being the product of Labor, wherein is your consistency in saying that it is the brother of its creator?

B. J.—The devil!

U. S.—No devil about it. You muddleheads who think you think are absolutely unable to be consistent. Labor being the creator of wealth it would be much better sense to say that Labor is the father of Capital. There would be some consistency in claiming such relationship, but to say that the creator and the creature are brothers in an absurdity.

B. J.—It does look that way.

U. S.—Consequently the wherefore of the whatness admonishes us to talk United States; to think and keep thinking until we know we are thinking.

B. J.—I tumble.

U. S.—So, if there is any relationship between Labor and Capital it cannot be the relationship of brothers. It follows that there would be more sense and consistency in saying "the Earth is the mother, Labor is the father and Capital is the child."

B. J.—I begin to think?

U. S.—I hope so. Labor being the father, does it not consistently follow that he has the right to control, spank, direct, influence, protect, command and restrain his child?

B. J.—"It do."

U. S.—Far from being brothers, Labor and Capital are to-day deadly enemies. This enmity does not grow out of the true relationship of the two, but because of the fact that the so-called shrewd, cunning schemers have kidnapped the child, controlled, educated and developed all its strength, talents and powers and pitted them against its creator. In the hands of the workers Capital would be the obedient, submissive child of its creator, its father, but in the hands of the drone, the parasite, the robber, the pirate, the thief, the capitalist, in short, it becomes, if not the enemy, the deadly instrument in the hands of the enemy, of its own creator.

B. J.—I must acknowledge that you Socialists generally know what you are talking about.

U. S.—It behooves everybody to do the same. Consistency is a jewel but it can't be worn as a breastpin or used as a headlight. Let us not hear you repeat the silly lie, that "Capital and Labor are brothers." It is liable to cause suspicions of illegitimacy, bastardy or something worse. H.

Kansas City, Mo.

Horgan and Slattery, the Tammany architects have at last succeeded in laying their hands on the Hall of Records. There was some opposition to this move, but the opposition was a mere formality. Horgan and Slattery have had more fat during the past few years than all the otner architects put together. Left to themselves it is probable that they would be able to design and erect a tent barroom in a Western boom town, but in civilized communities they would not be intrusted with a smoke-stack for a peanut roaster. But such is their power in Tammany that they have had contracts involving millions of dollars. Art, as everything else is not a matter of ability but of pull.

The high hopes which were based on the fight which occurred between Chief Devery and Policeman O'Neill have been dashed to the ground. No amount of padding and bluffing could make the trial anything more than the tamest and flattest fizzle that has taken place for some time. O'Neill had little he wished to tell, and he did not tell what he did have effectively. This was not because he did not have a good case, or because there was not enough things to disclose. The excuse that his witnesses deserted him is nonsensical. He himself backed away from his former assertions. It will be seen that O'Neill has taken a position so that he can drop on either side and it will not hurt him.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

A New Weapon of Pure-and-Simpledom.

To THE PEOPLE.—In a little town in northwestern Pennsylvania the tailors' union meets. The business before them is a rebellious member. He is an old man. His wife buys groceries at a store that does not conform to the rules the the Clerks' Union. He has been told to make her stop. She will not. She has been used to buying there and can get things cheaper and more to her taste there than elsewhere. The union can go to—any old place. The union writes to John B. Lennon for instructions in the matter. John B. says "suit yourself, it's your own affair." The old lady is obdurate. The union is in a hole. As a union, it must force its members to be strictly union, yet doesn't like to expel the old man. To get the union out of a difficulty, and to settle the matter peaceably, a young and tender-hearted member arises and moves that the member whose wife refuses to obey, be instructed to start proceedings for divorce. The lights are put out. S. S.

Franklin, Pa., Sept. 7.

Onward With the Daily People.

To THE PEOPLE. — Having seen the announcement that the New York "Herald" would contain on September 1 "The Great Labor Trouble," by John Swinton, I bought a copy and read the hash or rehash, stale and nauseous as it was. "Labor" and "Swinton" seem to be the bait, for on another page in large type I read: "The American workingman is the best paid in the world. He is paid on an average twice, and in some occupations thrice as much and for shorter hours than the highest paid workingman of Europe." Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor is the author of this.

Again I read: "The American working woman leads all other countries; she is as well paid proportionately as the American workingman, receiving about eighty per cent of men's wages, as compared with thirty per cent in some foreign countries."

Again, I read in large head lines:

"WAGES THE WORLD OVER ARE "STEADILY RISING."

"American Operatives Have a Big Wage Surplus Over Their English and Continental Competitors."

In the article under these head lines I read: "The Englishman has the wages of ninety-one days of the year (reckoning 300 working days) for leisure or luxuries; an American has seventy-five days, just sixteen days less per annum."

The body of the article here seems to contradict the head lines.

I have before me some figures which show (these also from Carroll D. Wright), that the cost of making one dollar's worth of goods in the United States is 17.8; Great Britain, 25.5; Italy 49 cents. Value of product for employee in United States, $1.888; Great Britain, $790; Italy $265. This shows that the workingmen of America produce more, but can purchase less of the goods, they make than their foreign competitors.

Again, in 1850, the worker got 62.5 per cent, in 1890 17.8 per cent; about one third of what he got forty years ago, and yet these capitalist papers tell us wages are higher than ever. It would be interesting to know how much the capitalist papers get for publishing lies to mislead the working people. A lie like a counterfeit coin must have the appearance of truth and purity to pass.

Again, I notice in that issue of the New York "Herald" in flaring type:

"BRITISH WORKINGMEN HERE TO "STUDY AMERICAN METHODS.

"Representatives of a Dozen Industries "Trying to Ascertain the Cause "of America's Progress."

The article and interviews published under the above heading show that these men are not here in the interest of British wage workers, but of the employers.

To find out why it costs about one-third more for labor to produce goods in England than in this country they must study the concentration of capital, the trust plan of closing non-paying factories; of grouping two or three of the paying ones under one roof, reducing clerical help, doubling the work of those kept on; sometimes with a ten per cent advance of wages (sometimes none), for one hundred per cent more work.

What object can capitalist papers have for publishing such glowing accounts of the prosperity of the American wage worker? I answer it induces working people the world over to flock to our shores. The more applicants for work the lower wages will be and the more people here the larger the market for goods. All must consume something, be it ever so little, and all need shelter.

Another object is to make workers feel contented with their lot be it ever so bad. Even though they tramp the streets of this great city looking for work until they drop on a door step to die from exhaustion and starvation, or as a man who shot himself in one of our parks when asked why he did it said: "No work; no work," and died with that antemortem statement on his lips.

Our capitalists would have the workers sing: "If inclined to fret, pray don't forget there are many worse off than you."

They know that, "The greater the ignorance the more the happiness." Hence, such articles that now and then appear in our capitalist papers.

Never was a paper more needed than now that will tell the workers the whole truth and nothing but the truth. To give to a person who has been reading the DAILY PEOPLE for over a year such trash as was hashed up in that issue of the "Herald," is like feeding a person on carrion and sour bread, who has for the last year dined on Spring chicken, lamb chops and porterhouse steak, with home made bread and all fruit and vegetables in season. R. S.

New York, Sept. 8.

As to the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. Membership.

To THE PEOPLE.—In the DAILY PEOPLE of Sunday, July 28, 1901, there appeared in the Letter Box column an answer to W. J. C., Boston, Mass., which read as follows:

"Membership, not officership, in the Alliance affects a man's bread and butter. While the offence of which Section New York found Hickey guilty, and for which it expelled him deserved such treatment and while the action of the Party left the G.E.B., of the S. T. & L. A., no option but to revoke his organizer's commission, it would be more than punishing, it would be hounding a man, to therefore, drive him out of work or drive him into the claws of Organized Scabbery."

While the S.L.P. has the reputation of being narrow and intolerant, because we are narrow and intolerant to that degree required by a truly revolutionary organization, yet we have by our actions proven time and again that we do not follow up that spirit to the degree of fanaticism.

When the S.L.P. punishes a member for an offense, it punishes him by censure, suspension or expulsion; the punishment administered is always supposed to be merited by the offence of the member so punished and true to our judgment we never expel a member from the S.L.P. unless his offence is tantamount to treason to the S.L.P., and therefore to the working class.

In the above answer you say that Hickey deserved expulsion from the S.L.P. and yet you ask us to harbor him in our sister organization, the S. T. & L. A., over whose interests it is our duty to be just as watchful as those of the S.L.P.

And the reason given is that it would be "more than punishing, it would be hounding a man, to drive him out of work or drive him into the claws of Organized Scabbery."

It appears to me that in driving him out of the Alliance, we do not drive him out of work. I think that most of the comrades will agree with me when I say that Hickey will have had ample time to redeem himself before such a crisis arrives.

As for being driven into the claws of Organized Scabbery, there are thousands of workingmen who, although they do not know the inside history of the Organized Scabbery nearly as well, as does Hickey, they know enough of that history and are honest enough not to give Organized Scabbery a chance to put its claws on them.

As for hounding a man to death, well, if I found a man whose actions were such, that I could not trust him in one of the rooms of my home, and therefore found it necessary to kick him out of that room, I would certainly perform the same task over again if I found him in another room, and I would not desist until I had put him out of the house altogether, and I would not call it hounding him either.

WM. J. EBERLE.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 7.

[To our correspondent belongs the credit of having pointed out an instance in which THE PEOPLE was actually caught napping, and its reasoning proven faulty. In the instance in point, the slip was due to clemency misplaced, as later experience has brought home to us, also bringing home the warning never to deviate in the least from the paper's and the Party's established policy of pursuing an unflinchingly uncompromising course. Indeed, the Alliance is so closely grown to the Party, the latter being the dominant body, that a member, expelled from the Party, should by that very fact automatically lose membership in the Alliance, let happen what may to him. The safety of the Party's and the Alliance's organization must be above all individual consideration.—Ed. THE PEOPLE.]

Good Suggestions Accepted and Given.

To THE PEOPLE.—I read with special interest the letter from Chas. Mullein, of Denver, in last week's WEEKLY PEOPLE. Such letters as he and Comrade Dworschak of Duluth write, go far towards spreading a knowledge amongst the party members of the best methods of holding meetings and distributing literature. We need the very best methods possible in this work. I might say that we here do the same as the Denver comrades, viz., sell two WEEKLY PEOPLES for five cents, but we give different issues, so that the buyer will read both before handing to a friend.

Socialist organizations west of the Rockies can well afford to do this, there being very little copper money used. The No. 1 and No. 2 series of pamphlets at 25 per cents per series is a new plan to us here and is a good one.

Comrade W. J. Martin of California who is here at present, has with him a very instructive chart, which he uses at street meetings. On one side is Arnold's poster showing the classes divided as to population and also as to wealth owned, in the red, yellow and blue colors.

On the reverse side he has painted a diagram showing the proportions of wages and profits from the year 1850 to 1890, which is very useful in pointing out the failure of old style trade unionism. It is drawn something like this:

Year.	Wages	Profit
1850	...............62.5	37.5
1860	...............43.5	56.5
1870	...............32.5	67.5
1880	24	76
1890	17	83
1900	........Full Dinner Pail	?

It is my opinion that we should hold street meetings in working class parts of a town, even if we don't get a crowd quite so quick; in preference to holding them down town in the principal business district, where only a transient and very mixed audience is gathered.

No doubt it is gratifying to a speaker, especially if he is a young beginner, to address a large crowd, but for attracting working class residents of your town I think it is best to go where they live or frequent.

Then there is another thing. It is better to hold one good out door meeting when the comrades are out in force, where the interest is kept up by able speakers and intelligent questions from the audience than to hold three meetings where the comrades are either listless or conspicuous by their absence; consequently the speakers disheartened with the result of a "frost" and very little literature distributed, not to speak of the bad impression made on those who happen to be around. It is different with a Circuit Organizer who has to break new ground, but where there is a Section or local alliance organized, I would say to the comrades: If you can't hold a good meetings with an active body of members in charge and your speakers in good form, why don't hold a meeting at all. Wait until you can. Nothing succeeds like success, and the working people know it.

We have all noticed at baseball games how the fielders will encourage the pitcher with "You're pitching nice to-day, old boy," and "Work hard all the time, everybody," and so keep all on the alert. That is the spirit that wins games and the same spirit makes successful agitation meetings, indoors and outdoors.

So I would say to all old and young comrades, cut out something less important to the welfare of yourselves and your families and get around to meetings. If you can't speak well enough, why you have more time to sell literature and make the meeting a success. We've got the pure and simplers on the defensive now, so "work hard everybody all the time."

A. H. SPENCER.

Tacoma, Wash., August 30.

The Chestnut Which Chokes Them.

TO THE PEOPLE:—Being a constant reader of THE PEOPLE, I naturally like to see as much news as possible from all sections of the country, so I shall send you a little from this town.

The other day while standing outside the headquarters, I was introduced to one of the rank and file of the—(please fill in the name for me as I find it hard work to keep up with their conventions). He was of the Harriman faction, despite the fact that the Indianapolis pow-wow was "ancient history." Of course he deplored the house cleaning of '99, saying that we were all after the same thing, and there should be no difference between us "socialists" who are after the same thing(me thinkest nit.) I showed what some of the differences were among them. I dug up the ancient armory "chesnut," which brought forth their tune: It would have been a bad POLICY on the part of Carey to antagonize the militia," that it was a debatable question. (Carey didn't seem to think so when challenged by our intolerent organizer).

I then said that since the militia is a weapon of the capitalist class, all the concessions they could be given would not stop them from shooting to kill at Albany. He then stated that the milita in Sacremento on a certain occasion had refused to obey orders. I could not but laugh at that, it was such a manifestly Kangarooic equivocation. You certainly are able to draw your own conclusions. Just think, in order not to offend the few workingmen that are in the milita, they vote $15,000 so that they (the milita) may shoot the striking workers in an unoffending manner under the best of sanitary conditions!

Such actions as these should bring burning words of indignation from those "who are unable to speak for themselves," and whom puddin headed Wilson has the audacity to say he speaks for.

First we hear that Carey didn't do it, then we hear that he was young in the movement, and wouldn't do it again; and then we hear he did do it and would do it again at the first opportunity. It puts me in mind of a trial in a country assize in England in a dispute over a cooking vessel of some description. The defendent swore that on returning said vessel it was in good condition. On being shown a hole in it she swore it was like that when she got it, and at the end of the rigid cross examining she swore she never borrowed it.

Away with it any way. I want none of it for mine. I say: Workingmen of the world unite; you have nothing to lose but your wages and a product to gain; and as your wages have been getting slimmer right along I guess you won't miss much. So join the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and attend the educational meetings, and learn to speak for yourselves.

A. B. NORMAN,

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 5.

The Little Dodger.

To THE PEOPLE.—The debate between the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic party will take place on the 29th of this month in Springfield. Comrade M. T. Berry of Haverhill, our candidate for Governor, will represent our side against Morris Hillquit of New York. At the last meeting of the joint committee no answer had been receceived from him as yet. Hillquitt is the second choice of the Social Democratis party. Their first was James Carey. The latter had been away on a vacation trip and was, after some time, located in Rochester, from which place he answered his comrades with two lines on a postal card that he would debate with Republicans and Democrats, but not with Socialists.

We could have told them so before. Some of the honest and innocent dupes of the Social Democratic party that have been taken in by the Kangs under false pretenses feel very sore, because their leader in Massachusetts, the man they have taken out of the shoe factory and sent to the legislature, has refused to stand by them now.

But Carey can't be caught fooling with the buzz-saw. "Give me something easy," he writes back—A Republican or a Democrat, for instance.

The debate will be taken down by a competent stenographer in full, and published in THE PEOPLE.

Comrade Charles H. Corregan of Syracuse was in this vicinity for two weeks. He spoke three times in Springfield. I must admit myself unable to give a report of his speeches and do him justice; they were master-pieces, and full of instruction to the working class. He spoke on "Our Principles," "Trades Unionism, Old and New," and "The Trust." We sold about fifty books.

Comrades, the gangway is clear again here for the Fighting S. L. P.

FREDERICK A. NAGLER.

Springfield, Mass., Sept. 9.

Never Tiring of Humbugging.

To THE PEOPLE.—Since I sent you an account of the Martha's Vineyard Co-operative Colony, which is now a complete and utter failure, there has appeared upon a much afflicted community another colony scheme, headquarters Lewiston, Me.; President, the Rev. Hiram Vrooman, of the Church of the New Jerusalem, Roxbury, Mass., Warren avenue; name "Co-operative Association of America." The "American Production Company of Florida," etc., has been merged with this scheme and Vrooman made an effort to get the late "M. V. Co-operative Colony" to come in to his little parlor, but he could not work it. Any poor workingman or woman who needs a job and can afford to BUY one, can get said job by putting up $300, into the Rev. Hiram's little scheme.

WATCHER.

Martha's Vineyard, Mass., Sept 6.

Two Choice Documents.

To THE PEOPLE. —The enclosed clipping from the San Francisco "Bulletin" and letter by the old-time labor fakir, Andrew Furuseth in said paper many help to show the close connection there is between capitalist editors and the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class.

WM. CARNEGIE.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 31.

(Enclosures.)

I.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 24, 1901.

Editor "Bulletin:"

Dear Sir:—From publication in your esteemed paper it appears that I am mentioned as a possible candidate for Mayor, and I hereby take the earliest opportunity to state that under no circumstances, would I accept any such nomination regardless of who, or from whom it might come. I desire to say further, that personally I have no sympathy with what seems to be the intention, namely, to put up a labor ticket composed exclusively of men selected on account of their affiliation with any labor union. If men in the ranks of labor have any such purpose it is a sad mistake, and very likely arises from resentment, than from cool, common sense. Men placed in office should be in position to represent and to do jusiice to all the people, and neither the Employers' Association nor organized labor, are in any position to do either. If the people of this city as a whole are dissatisfied with existing political parties they will no doubt be able to find some channel through which they can express their political will. Our struggle is for the preservation of industrial liberty; let our friends then help us in such ways as they can, and if anyone should fail to understand its importance, we beg of them to be patient under hardships of which we are guiltless.

Yours respectfully,

ANDREW FURUSETH.

II.

"Wise words from a level-headed labor leader."

Andrew Furuseth, president of the Water Front Federation, and certainly one of the wisest heads in the ranks of organized labor, is to be congratulated on the perception with which he has gone to the bottom of a movement for a union labor party that will put up no candidates who shall not be members of a labor union. Mr. Fususeth sees clearly and states plainly, the faults of such a movement In the first place, the ticket would not be representative of the community at large. In the second place the motive behind the movement, is more likely to be a present and temporory feeling of resentment than a permanent conviction, that such a party would be for the lasting benefit of the cause of organified labor. In the third place, the work of organized labor is not politics, but the amelioration of the workman, and for the unions to go into politics is for them to abandon the straight path toward their goal. Mr. Fursuseth says that the labor unions can find other and more effective means of political redress, if they seek redress, than by forming a party of their own, and dragging the unions into politics. Doubtless, Mr. Furuseth perceives also, that by forming a union labor party, organized labor will play into the hands of politicians and the "Examiner," and will admit into its body elements of strife and demoralization. The "Examiner," it is evident, is attempting to use the electoral strength of organized labor to effect its revenge on the Democratic party. Mr. Furuseth will not consent to such traffic by the "Examiner" in the votes of labor and his letter is full of wisdom and of timely warning.—San Francisco "Bulletin," Aug. 24.

On the Firing-Line in Indianapolis.

To THE PEOPLE.—Section Indianapolis has already notified you of the arrest of Frank Jordan, our speaker. Last Wednesday the matter was fought out before the Police Judge and Jordan was acquitted. Here are the details of the trial:

Jordan was his own attorney, and by his clever cross-questioning he practically turned the witnesses of the prosecution over to his own side. The two officers who arrested Jordan told conflicting tales, one saying the sidewalk was clear, the other claiming it was blockaded. The other witnesses for the prosecution really didn't know anything about the affair at all; they were business men who objected to our speaking on general principles—they were not even present at our meeting the night of Jordan's arrest. Our witnesses showed already that neither the street nor the sidewalk was blockaded, that Jordan consented to move because of a sick man, but not to the definite spot fixed by the police, and further that Section Indianapolis, S. L. P., always has a committee at hand to keep the streets and sidewalks clear.

Before Jordan was let go he made the Judge understand that it is the duty of the police to assist us at our meetings, and protect us in the exercise of our constitutional right of free speech.

Let no one think that we have finished with the police; on acquitting Jordan the Judge said: "Well I'll let you go THIS TIME." We expect more arrests here.

In reviewing the whole affair we can feel proud, however, that we defeated, at every hand the attempts of the administration to stop us. When Jordan was arrested the police hauled him about the city for two hours in order to prevent him from addressing the crowd again. We defeated the police at this point since Comrade Castenholz spoke to the crowd after Jordan's arrest and explained the whole matter to the evident satisfaction of his audience. Even the capitalist press accepted an article written by Comrade Castenholz. For the benefit of the fighting S. L. P., I herewith give you the article in full as accepted by the Indianapolis "News."

To the Editor Indianapolis "News."

"Sir:—

Last Wednesday evening, Frank Jordan of the Socialist Labor Party, was arrested. Here are the details of the case: Jordan was addressing a large crowd at the southeast corner of Meridian and Washington streets. At about 8.30 p. m. two policemen told the speaker that he would have to move across the sreet, because of a sick man in a room above the speaker's stand. Jordan said he would move down the street toward Washington street, but the policemen insisted on designating a definite spot where alone Mr. Jordan could speak. Jordan refused to move, save down the street, and as a consequence he was arrested, the crowd hooting and jeering the police. As the prisoner was placed in the patrol wagon the charge against him was changed. At first he was arrested for refusing to move on account of a sick man; now, however, the charge was obtructing the sidewalk. The whole thing was a 'bluff.'

"Now let me discuss the various charges. I personally visited every nook between Washington street and the Circle and found no sick man. During Jordan's speech the sidewalk and streets were perfectly clear. What, then is the meaning of the whole affair? The Socialist Labor Party desires to rid society of the capitalist system of wealth production—a system wherein the means of labor are owned by a non-laboring class, the capitalist class, and it has at its end the establishment of the Socialist Republic. Under Socialism the tool and the toiler would be united and no capitalist would stand between the two. The capitalist is to modern society what the feudal baron was to mediaeval agricultural society—both parasites. The capitalist to-day receives three fourths of the produce of labor for giving labor access to the means of labor in his possession.

"To protect their skinning game the capitalist class use the government machine, the courts, the militia, schools, and last, but not least, the injunction. Government to-day is class government, just as in the past; that class which controls the economic conditions of society also controls the government and other institutions of society.

"The ruling economic class develops a class consciousness, a class solidarity, and immediately organizes the institutions of society into instruments for the protection of its class interests. Of course, in this capitalist class, differing policies arise for exploiting society. To-day these differing capitalist policies are organized under the banners of the Republican and Democratic parties, the first representing the trustified interests of capital, the latter representing the smaller capitalist who is being pressed to the wall by the trust.

"Both parties, however, are capitalistic. The Socialist Labor Party is a class conscious party of labor desiring to abolish the capitalist class and establish a system of the social ownership of capital. It would thus make society a solidarity a, unity, and then first shall we have a government really by the whole people. To bring about the Socialist Republic, the Socialist Labor Party arouses the class consciousness of laboring class, and tells the laborer to organize under its banners, gain control of government and legislate the capitalist skinning game from the face of society.

"Here, then, we have a fight between the laborer organized in a class conscious worker's party and the capitalist class organized in the Republican and Democratic parties. The latter now control, and when the Socialist Labor Party appears on the scene they attempt to down it. This explains the arrest of Frank Jordan. Like arrests have occurred elsewhere; in Denver, Detroit, New York, etc., we have met with the same thing showing that the conflict between capitalism and the Socialist Labor Party is coming to a head. We expect more arrests in Indianapolis, and we will fight for our constitutional right of free speech to the bitter end. We will not let the caprice of Democratic or Republican police superintendent (a lackey of capitalism) override the 'supreme law of the land.' The Socialist Labor Party cannot be intimidated by 'bluffs.'"

Wm. B. CASTENHOLZ.

The above was printed in full by the capitalist press and the local comrades were certainly all surprised to see it in there.

Well you see Section Indianapolis is on the firing line and the S. L. P. can rely on us—we will do our full duty and not yield an inch. The blows of the "Arm and Hammer" are telling.

W. B. CASTENHOLZ.

Sept. 9, 1901.

Czolgosz Was a Republican, Therefore . . .

To THE PEOPLE:—In last Sunday's "World," September 8, I read that Czolgosz, Mr. McKinley's would-be assassin, voted for Mr. McKinley for President. This would entitle Czolgosz, if otherwise qualified, to hold office as an election officer for the Republican party. In today's "World" I notice Police Commissioner Murphy has ordered a census taken of all anarchists in the city. Now seeing that Czolgosz is a Republican, and so as to be sure that no guilty man escape, would it not be well to include all Republicans in that census? The Republican party has a great conglomerationof opposing ideas in its ranks A few years ago America's greatest divine and its greatest infidel Henry Ward Beecher and Robt. G. Ingersoll on the same platform during political campaigns. Morevoer it is a known fact that the Anarchists quite extensively voted the Republican ticket in 1896. Cannot, however improvable it may just now look, this identical Czolgosz have shared the platform with Mark Hanna during the last Presidential campaign.

New York Sept., 12. R. S.

A Companion Wanted.

To THE PEOPLE—I am a young girl Socialist and live here in this obscure corner of the world only to take care of father.

It is a pleasant home and as we are alone, I desire to have the companionship of a respectable young girl (Socialist) and offer a home for the winter —longer if she should like. There is pleasure driving and occasional trips to the city—three quarters hour ride by steam cars—to break the monotony of a village life.

Address:

Miss Helene Morton,
Box 122, Pascoag, R. I.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

W. H. F., PUEBLO, COLO.—It is the correct policy. "Scab" was the hoodoo that the labor fakir was wont to use, so as to cow the rank and file into submission to his scabby work. By piling up the facts that bring scabbery home to him and not infrequently to his whole organization, the prestige of the labor fakir is broken, and the wrong-headedness of pure and simpledom is exposed. These are essential path-makers for progress. Of course, the other side can holler "scab" too; it does so But the cry of "scab" acts like a boomerang when wrongly applied, and it's wrongly applied every time it is flung at the S. L. P. On the other hand, every time the S. L. P. uses it, it strikes bull's-eye.

T. M., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—It is all effected hysteria. Jaures, at the time a Socialist and in the French Chamber of Deputies, proved documentarily only some six years ago that the Rothschilds were eggers-on of Anarchists active at that time in France. Anarchists are pets of capitalists; these cultivate them, thinking that they are the best means to break up Socialist organizations. Just now the Kangaroo wing of the Social Democracy, which is the biggest part of the Social Democracy, is dividing that honor with the Anarchists. On the East Side in this city the Anarchists are Social Democrats and the Social Democrats are Anarchists. Barondess, for instance, and the leading stars in what is left of the Volkszeitung Corporation. Read article "Sign Posts" in THE PEOPLE of April 2, 1899.

W. S. A., New York.—Make no mistake about that. The DAILY PEOPLE is not a local paper; its contents show it not to be that; and the S. L. P. dos not look upon it as such. Moreover, look at the WEEKLY PEOPLE. Is that local? Decidedly not. It is national up to the handle, and the direct means of contact of the Party membership the land over. Now, then, the WEEKLY is a graft on the DAILY. Without the DAILY the WEEKLY could not be what it is. And this the Party understands. Hence, it realizes the necessity of supporting the DAILY, so as to keep up the WEEKLY at its present standard, and of supporting the WEEKLY as one of the best ways to put funds into the DAILY'S treasury. Look at it any way you want, the Party's organ is a national affair and a national concern.

T. B., BRIDGEPORT, Ct.—False out of the whole cloth. Those "news" items in the New York capitalist papers about the S. L. P. meetings being thrown into disorder by the cry of "Anarchists!" raised by "indignant citizens" are pure fabricationss. The Party's meetings are remarkably successful, large and enthusiastic.

P. W., DETROIT, MICH.—That may all be very true. The labor fakirs may generally be a hard-up set of men. But that is no proof that their palms are not greased. It would only be a proof, in some cases, that they sell themselves for a mess of pottage, in other cases, that what is got over the devil's back is spent under his belly.

A. K., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—The question about the exclusion of Asiatics can arise only under such an irrational social system as that of capitalism. Under the capitalist system the Asiatic is wanted by the capitalist class because he helps to reduce wages and thereby increase capitalist profits; and, for the same reason, he is not wanted by the working class. No such economic issue, as raised by his immigration, could arise under a rational or Socialist system. Of course, to-day the attitude of the anti-Asiatic workingmen who "petition Congress" to keep out the Asiatics is a case of heaping lunacy on wrong. They object to the Asiatics, and yet they elect into power the class in whose interest it is to bring the Asiatics in.

"DEFENSE COMMITTEE," TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 6, NEW YORK. —We decline to avail ourselves of your offer to publish your two-column story. Your organization is not capable of producing anything in the interest of organized labor. Your organization has uniformally sacrificed other trades, often even your own allied trades, to its own private interests. The body that does that places itself outside of the sphere of labor, and inside of the sphere of capitalism. Only in this sphere are there private interests. Moreover, it is an implied falsehood to single out the "Sun" as hostile to Labor. The falsehood implied is that the other capitalist papers in this city are friendly to Labor. That is false. They are all equally hostile to the working class: not one of them but went into hysterics of joy when only the other day the militia was sent to Albany to browbeat the trolleymen strikers: and YOU SET THAT TYPE. THE PEOPLE is not here to help along such deception of the workingmen as you are engaged in. Try the Kangaroos. You can get them for $1.

"SMASHER," PITTSBURGH, PA. — A member of the S. L. P. misdemeans himself and opens the way for confusing others if he attaches his signature to a petition directed to a capitalist official. If he happens to own property that would rise in value in case a street railway is run along the street that his property is located on, he may be pardoned for wishing to see the franchise granted, but he had better pray for aid to his patron Saint in the seclusion of his closet, than to pray to a capitalist official to sign the bill. Such a situation is a temptation. The S. L. P. man who is exposed to such temptation by his having other things, besides his chains to lose, should prove his sturdiness by conducting himself just as if he had nothing to lose but his chains.

D. N., FITCHBURG, MASS.—It is not yet time to philosophize upon Buffalo. Moreover such affairs have many sides. Suffice it to say that the capitalist class would find itself entangled in a sleeveless concern if it attempted to curtail free political discussion.

H. B., DENVER, COLO.—Fare thee well; and if forever, still for ever fare thee well. Never, though unrelenting, shall the S. L. P. 'gainst thee rebel.

F. O. T., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—There is nothing in the argument that, if the D. A. 15 proposition is accepted, it cannot affect men who were expelled from the Party before the adoption of the amendment. The amendment does not create a new offense; if it did, that reasoning would hold. The amendment determines a status, and that works backwards, forwards, right and left. For instance, when the last Party convention decided that no Party member could hold office in a "pure and simple" body, that determined a status and was immediately effective. Party members holding office in "pure and simple" organizations before the adoption of the rule, immediately dropped their office or the Party would have known the reason why. Don't be afraid that any quibbles will be allowed to screen Party expellers.

M. E. W., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Czolgosz is no member of the S. L. P. The statement that he is, in the "Sunday Record" of your city, is false. He is a Republican. He voted that ticket last year.

H. B., NEW YORK.—Don't know; shall inquire.

S. A. S., CHICAGO, ILL.—That goes without saying. The talk of war, especially the blood-thirsty way that was indulged in, particularly by the Republican press since the Spanish-American war, is not calculated to lay the thought of murder. It may be granted also that such language even nourishes and incites murder. But draw not too excessive a conclusion from that. There is an element that is indispensable in all these assassins of rulers. That element is Enviousness, the envy towards one who seems happy. You will find that all these assassins are intensifications, morbid instances of autonomous individualism. Now, then, no social system, even the most peaceful, can eradicate such manifestations of insanity.

T. P. G., CHICAGO, ILL.—Nary a scare! The S. L. P. has a racket for every ball. Nothing comes amiss to it. That comes from the circumstance that it builds, not for fair weather, but for storms. The Buffalo affair will cost members innumerable to freak organizations. These members will drop out like leaves before October blasts. Not so with the S. L. P. It is so "repulsive" to freaks and timid souls that there are not such to desert it in squalls. And if there be any, his desertion does not affect matters.

S. N., NEW YORK—Hearst and his "Journal" have a just cause of complaint against you, rather than you against them. After having swallowed their anti-expansion trash during the late Presidential campaign close upon the heels of their previous blood-thirsty pro-expansion articles, you and all of you justified them in the belief that they could jam down your throat any contradiction they chose.

M. T. H., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The more haste, the worse speed. From all information from the coast the S. L. P. is there building up slowly but safely.

P. O. W., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Dismiss all such thoughts. The lines are drawing for a straight up and down fight. There is no neutral ground between the contestants. You will only fare all the worse if you seek to stand on any. Where contending classes struggle for their existence, woe to the neutral.

R. D., HOBOKEN, N. J.—The capitalist press might as well attempt to fix the wind by nailing the weather cock as seek to perpetuate capitalist thought in the masses. They will try the trick; they are trying it. But they will only have their pains for their trouble.

I. S. T., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Miss Emma Goldman is not and never was a member of the Socialist Labor Party; nor was she ever in any way conected with the Socialist Labor Party. She was connected for a while with San Francisco Kangaroos, whose German organ was for a time left in her charge, during which time she did the S. L. P. the lasting service of roundly denouncing it.

T. F. R., SOUTH NORWALK, CT.—Get you a copy of the report of the last National Convention of the S. L. P. Turn over to the debate on that question. You will find plenty of facts and arguments to show the wisdom of not tolerating officers of "pure and simple" unions in the Party. The fakirs uniformally use union jobs as means of corruption. Several instances are mentioned there. Take this other. Do you imagine the corruptionists in No. 6 would ever have thought of giving Hanford a job on the now notorious "Secret Committee," that was to handle the funds against the "Sun" if their purpose was not to corrupt an S. L. P. man? They had cronies enough of their own on whom to bestow that boon of $5 a day, perquisites and NO QUESTIONS ASKED, and they entertained no illusions about Hanford's insignifiance. But they chose him expecting that in that way they could squirt their poison into the S. L. P. Do you imagine they would have done that if they knew that the moment Hanford touched contamination he would be bounced from the S. L. P.? Not much! Now, then, while S. L. P. men should be above temptation, there is no harm in helping them to remain pure. Moreover, it saves lots of complications.

R. W., HOBOKEN, N. J.—Don't fear The S. L. P. will continue relentlessly to flay the Kangaroo Social Democracy and all other organizations of imposters. Only in that way can the decent element in them be redeemed. As the S. L. P. only uses facts, as in this Eichmann case, its blows are certain to tell.

"VELLEJO"—We cannot state whether file can be completed unless we know which numbers are wanted.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Don't think your "Labor Day" report was lost if you did not see it in the PEOPLE. We were actually deluged with them. They were all interesting and are preserved. But only the first few could be used for lack of space.

J. F., NEW YORK—The deficit on the DAILY PEOPLE is covered by loans and donations from Party members and friends, by the proceeds of festivals, and by the bulk of the proceeds from the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

"SOAKER," PITTSBURG, PA.—There is no warrant for the statement that Comrade DeLeon said it would be better for the S. L. P. to conduct meetings in McKeesport among the steel strikers than the S. T. & L. A.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

Canadian S. L. P.

Special meeting National Executive Committee held at headquarters, September 14. Comrade Corbin elected to chair. Absent, J. P. Courtenay without excuse. David Ross, excused.

Correspondence from Comrade Nfuerhead of Halifax received and filed; from Section Vancouver, objecting to time set for convention also from Comrade McDonald, wishing to be put in touch with Slocum, B. C. Also letter from Comrade Spencer, giving record of one Lackey, whom we inquired about. Received and filed. National Secretary to reply to same. Communication from Section Hamilton asking that as Roadhouse was to speak in Toronto half the expense of sending Appletn or some other speaker frm London to Hamilton for Saturday 14th inst. N. E. C. decided to do as requested. Communication from Section Toronto remailing by register of stamps and suggesting style of seal for all sections in Canada. N. E. C. will act on suggestion. Corbin and Towten appointed committee on seal to report price as early as possible. National Secretary was ordered to advise delegates appointed at convention to Trades Congress at Brantford, Sept. 17 that as six months per capita tax is required to seat delegates that N. E. C. decides not to provide funds for that purpose without referendum vote. National Secretary Ashplant and Havelgrove elected a committee to prepare report of convention for referendum.

F. HASELGROVE,
Secretary pro tem.

Canadian S. L. P.

LONDON, Ont., Sept. 15.—Special meeting of the National Executive Committee, Ashplant in the chair. The chairman asked the convener of the meeting to explain why it had been called and what was the business before it. The answer was that on account of the arrest of Comrade Appleton in Hamilton, who had been sent there by the N. E. C. to speak on Saturday 14 inst., together with other comrades of Section Hamilton, and to decide upon the course to pursue.

The chairman then called upon Comrade Appleton to give an account of the proceedings in Hamilton. Appleton gave a full description of what happened; and how the police officer came and told them that they could not speak there. Appleton asked what would happen if he continued to speak. He was told he would be arrested. The comrade then said "Well I guess I'll be arrested," and proceeded to address the meeting. He was at once rushed off by two policemen and kept in the police station until 12 a. m., when he was allowed out on bail.

The chairman asked if any reference had been made about the death of McKinley, president of the United States. Appleton replied that he had made the only remark in the matter: "that it had nothing to do with our doctrine and we did not believe in such acts." During the evening three comrades of Section Hamilton were arrested.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved That Comrade Appleton be instructed to return at once to Hamilton to appear in court and answer whatever charges are preferred against him, and to act in concert with comrades in Hamilton and, if necessary, to procure legal advice, but under no consideration to rest under suspended sentence, but to demand either discharge or conviction and sentence under the laws of Canada. If decision is not satisfactory to the Socialist Labor Party the case to be appealed; and further,

We, the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. of Canada, hereby resolve to maintain the legal right of the members of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada to freedom of speech on the public highways of this Dominion, and we further

Resolve, Tthat all comrades continue to conduct themselves as heretofore, law-abiding citizens, yet yielding no point of liberty hitherto possessed by the people under the constitutional laws of this country.

Appleton instructed to draw upon the Treasurer of the N. E. C. for funds to cover his expenses.

Haselgrove reported that St. Thomas had called upon him to go there Wednesday, September 18 to organize a Section of twenty-four members.

A motion was passed that the above resolutions be sent to the local papers for publication. Comrades Ross and Ashplant were elected a committee to draw up an item explaining the situation and preface the resolutions.

The following, together with the resolutions, was sent to the local papers.

A LONDON SOCIALIST ARRESTED IN HAMILTON, ONT., ON SATURDAY.

In response to a request from Section Hamilton, S. L. P., on Saturday last, Fred Appleton of this city, under instructions from the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party went to the "ambitious city" as one of the speakers to address the usual public meetings on the "Gore" in connection with the regular Saturday night propaganda of Socialism by the S. L. P. in that city. By an apparently pre-concerted plan of the police authorities, an onslaught was made by them on the established right of the Socialists to freedom of public speech on the "Gore," and as a result of a conflict between the police and the Socialists, Comrade Appleton was arrested in a round-up of the speakers from the S. L. P. rostrum. Appleton was bailed out at midnight, and returning to London on the early morning express, reported to the local comrades. A special meeting of the National Executive Committee was immediately called for 3 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, at which the situation was discussed, and the following resolutions were unanimously passed, the committee being there in full.

Adjourned.

J.P.COURTENAY, Rec. Sec'y.

New Jersey State Committee.

Meeting of the New Jersey State Committee, S. L. P., at 78 Springfield avenue, 8 P. M. on September 12.

Comrade Mittel in the chair.

Present—Mittel, Duggan, Mattick and Hoffman.

Absent—Walker, Wilson and Cohen.

Minutes of the previous meeting accepted and read.

Letters from Peter Merquelin, Plainfield, N. J., E. F. Wegener, Jersey City; J. Goldman, Hackensack; John Tully, Paterson; Wm. Walker, Newark; Fred. May, Elizabeth; Chas. Sperle, Somerville; John B. Dunn, New Brunswick; Julius Eck, Hoboken. On motion letters and contents read and referred as new business.

Mittel on Committee's Convention Festival reports progress. Committee on Woelber Bill, Wilson and Cohen absent and no report.

Reports of Financial Secretary and Treasurer owing to the absence of Treasurer both reports dispensed with.

New Business.—Wm. Walker informing the secretary that owing to his going to Connecticut he cannot fill his engagement made for him at Paterson Saturday September 14. The secretary was instructed to write Organizer Tully, of Paterson, that time for making other engagement being too short and no available speaker at hand—they should do the best they could, and invite Comrades Marquet and Butterworth, to assist them.

Julius Eck, Organizer, Hoboken requests to have proceedings of State Committee published in DAILY PEOPLE, or else to have the Secretary draw up copies of same and furnish each Section with one.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to have a concise report of the proceedings published in the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

John B. Dunn, Recording Secretary, Section New Brunswick, forwards application for charter not properly signed by the officers, and further, requests speaker for meetings.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to return application to have them properly signed, and on receipt of same to forward to the National Executive Board endorsing the application; as to speakers, the Secretary to pursue the regular course.

Charles Sperle, from Somerville in a letter to Ferd. May, Organizer Union County, states that he is about to organize a Section of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A., and desires speakers and outfit to assist him As Somerville is not under the jurisdiction of Section Union County the Organizer, Ferd. May turns this matter over to the State Committee.

On motion the Secretary is instructed to invite Comrade E. F. Wegener, Jersey City, to address the meeting on Saturday, September 21, and to assist in organizing. The State Committee to furnish cards, leaflets, and other literature, and to open a credit account for twenty Party stamps.

Ferd. May, in relation to the New Brunswick meeting, (the State Committee having presented Section Union County bill, amounting to $4 for circulars, for payment,) writes: Section Union County cannot assume responsibility—first, having no jurisdiction in New Brunswick; second, the affair having at the start been taken out of their hands by Comrade Zierer New Brunswick—who assumed responsibility.

On motion the State Committee acknowledges the communication to consider the matter closed,

Meeting adjourned until September 19, 1901, at 8 p. m.

MORITZ HOFFMAN,

Corregan in Western New York.

The New York State Committee has made arrangements for the following tour of the western part of the State by Comrade Charles H. Corregan of Syracuse:

Fulton, September 23.
Oswego, September 24.
Rochester, September 25 and 26.
Lockport, September 27.
Buffalo, 28 and 29.
Batavia, September 30.
Geneva, October 1 and 2.
Seneca Falls, October 3 and 4.
Auburn, October 5 and 6.
Fulton, October 7.
Oswego, October 8.
Watertown, October 9, 10 and 11.
Utica, October 12 and 13.
Fulton County, 14, 15 and 16.
Amsterdam, October 17.

H. VOGT, Sec'y State Com.

Dalton in New York State.

W. S. Dalton, the S. L. P. organizer for the Middle Atlantic Circuit, will devote the time from September 14 till election day to agitation work in the State of New York. The following arrangements have been decided on thus far:

Westchester County—Sept. 14 to 21.
Nyack—Sept. 23.
Newburgh—Sept. 24.
Rennselaer County—Sept. 25 and 26.
Albany County—Sept. 27 and 28.
Schenectady, Sept. 29.
New York City—Sept. 29 until Election Day.

HUGO VOGT,
Sec'y N. Y. State Com.

Itinerary of the Organizer of the Middl West Circuit, Comrade Phillip Veale.

Louisville—September 14th to 22nd.

Sections are requested to make arrangements accordingly.

JOHN D. GOERKE,
Secretary Middle West Circuit.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Union Picnic Committee Meeting.

The committee on the picnic held on August 17th last met at No. 154 School street, Everett, on Sunday, September 15th, to endeavor to make a final settlement of the affairs of said picnic, but owing to the neglect of some of the comrades on this committee it has been found necessary to call another meeting on Sunday, September 29th in Everett, at 2.30 p. m. It is no credit to a member of the S. L. P. to accept an appointment on a committee of this kind and then neglect the duties which it entails, and is an imposition on other comrades who travel a long distance and at no little expense in time and money. In my last report I requested that all members make a return of their badges, as they had been loaned to us. Again I ask all those who have not done so to RETURN BADGES immediatey.

Sections are requested to hasten their returns on tickets which have as a rule been very prompt, more so than on some similar affairs. Do not forget the date of the next meeting, SUNDAY SEPT. 29TH, 2.30 P. M.

ALBERT M. GRANT, Sec'y.
Everett, Sept. 15, 1901.

Connecticut Agitation.

At the regular business meeting of the Connecticut State Committee, held on September 7 it was decided to engage Comrade Wm. Walker of Newark, N. J., as State Organizer, to make an agitation tour of the State. The following dates have been arranged:

Derby,	September 19
Stamford,	September 20
So. Norwalk,	September 21

Comrade Walker will probably spend four or five weeks in this State. The other dates will be announced in due time.

Comrades take notice. Make every effort to advertise these meetings, and make them a success.

Connecticut State Committee,
JAS. T. MANEE, Sec'y.

Open-Air Meetings in Boston.

Wednesday, Sept. 18th, Andrews Sq., South Boston.
Friday, Sept. 20th, Roxbury Crossing.
Monday, Sept. 23, Grove Hall.
Wednesday, Sept. 25th, Pierce Square Milton.
Friday, Sept. 27th, Heath Square, Roxbury.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

Cleveland Pic-Nic Postponed.

The picnic of Section Cleveland, O., has been postponed to Sunday, September 29. It will be held in Hungaria Hall, Clark avenue, with a good programme. Doors open 2.30 p. m.; tickets can be procured from all party members, at 25c., admitting lady and gentleman. At the garden entrace, 25c. a person.

COMMITTEE.

Important! Allegheny Co. Mass Meeting.

The members of Section Allegheny County, Pa., of the Socialist Labor Party, are hereby notified that an important Mass Meeting of all members will be held Sunday, September 29, 10.30 a. m., at the County Headquarters, No. 111 Market street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Every member should make it a point to positively attend this meetng.

By order of the County Executive Committee. WM. J. EBERLE,
Organizer, pro. tem.

S. L. P. Lectures in Pittsburg.

Workingmen of Allegheny County are invited to attend these lectures, which are regularly being held every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Socialist Labor Party Headquarters, 111 Market street:

Sunday, Sept. 22.—S. Schulberg, "Value, Price and Profit."
Sunday, Sept. 29.—H. A. J. Brown, "Society's Economic Development."

AGITATION COMMITTEE.

Attention, Gloversville, N. Y.

A special meeting of Section Gloversville, N. Y., will be held on Friday, Sept. 20th, in Concordia Hall, 8 p. m., sharp. All members are requested to be present. ORGANIZER.

Important for Lynn, Mass.

Section Lynn, Socialist Labor Party, will hold an agitation meeting Friday, September 20th, on Federal Square. Speakers, Tracy, Walsh and Keepe. The chairman of each meeting is instructed to challenge the S.D.P. to a debate to deny any statement that the speakers may make.

Rubach Funeral Expense Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$35.35
On list collected by Gustave Unger.	5.00
Geo. B. Cook	.25
Henry Kramer	1.00
Section Essex County, N. J.	2.50
Total	$44.10

GEO ZEITTEL
Financial Secretary.

S. L. P. Supplies.

Constitutions, a neat 16-page booklet with stiff red cover, vest pocket size	70c. per 100
Application cards	40c. per 100
Dues cards	40c. per 100
Rubber stamp seals, regular size, with emblem (to order only)	67c. each

Address all orders with cash to Henry Kuhn, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York city, Box 1576. Avoid credit orders for they involve useles expense and trouble.

Arm and Hammer Emblem Buttons

A Socialist is known by the button he wears. The arm and hammer buttons are a brilliant red, with the arm and hammer of the Socialist Labor Party in black and white. Beneath the arm and hammer appear the initials S. L. P. 25 cents a dozen.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
New York, N. Y.

THE HISTORY OF A KANG.

BEING AN ACCOUNT OF HIS RISE, FALL AND VARIOUS JUMPS.

Written for the Benefit of the Members of the Socialist Labor Party, by One Who Knows Him—A Typical "Spiessbuerger" Shown Up.

Mr. "I am well known in Hoboken and Jersey City"—

Fred Krafft is a member of that class of the community known to our German comrades as "spiessbuerger" or bourgeois. He is possessed of some property, holds a salaried position, inherited, and in consequence considers himself a great man—one of the respectables of the community who have a natural right to hold any public office for which they may aspire.

Mr. Krafft was no exception. The Mayor had to appoint a School Commission. Mr. Krafft selected himself as a fitting candidate. Did he not possess what he believed to be the necessary qualifications? Was he not a taxpayer? Erster sprecher of the Hudson City Turn Verein? (First President of the Hudson City Gymnastic Society) and President of the Hudson City Improvement Association? These qualifications should have brought down the bird but—they didn't. In revenge he cast about for a party that stood in need of a gentleman with the qualifications mentioned. He found it as he supposed in the Socialist Labor Party. The Party was small but growing. The addition of a member so well known, so eminently respectable, with his numerous following would bring victory to the party and land Mr. Krafft into the presidential chair in no time; so he joined.

"Comrade" Krafft as no sooner in possession of a red card of membership than he began to show his zeal for the cause. It so happened that the several societies at that time affiliated with the Party were discussing ways and means of procuring their own headquarters. "Comrade" Krafft solved the problem—"join the Turn Verein. The older members seldom attend a meeting and the younger members neither know or care what goes on. If you join the Turn Verein you will be in a majority and can vote yourselves their hall."

Shortly after Krafft's entrance into the S. L. P. charges of disloyalty were preferred against Carl Pankopf. Krafft was elected as one of the Grievance Committee. He found the Editor of the "People" guilty of slandering the Kangaroo demi god Debs, because the Editor had refused to let HIM have a letter which had been sent in confidence. Krafft's report was verbose. At its conclusion he boldly read off the names of the entire Committee in spite of the fact that one of the committee (Steiner), had not only not signed, but submitted a minority report differing entirely from that submitted by Krafft and his befuddled henchman.

Then came the memorable 10th of July. As soon as Krafft scented trouble in the party he promptly straddled the fence. He was everybody's friend. "I am with you boys; I'm against the 'Volkszeitung" on one side and "I'm with you boys; I'm against De Leon" on the other. When the bogus appeared, one of the comrades, believing him faithful, asked him to complain to the Post Master at New York. Krafft did so. The Postmaster advised him to return the 'bogus" to the carrier. This was communicated to and acted on by the comrades but not by Janus. He, when taken to task replied that he could not help what his children did.

The inevitable crash came at last on July 30th. Some of the loyal members gathered in the house of a loyal comrade and drafted a resolution of fealty to the party and its proper National Executive Committee. It was decided to submit this to as many of the faithful as could be reached and acted upon at a meeting to be held the following Monday.

After the resolutions had been prepared Janus entered the room, the resolutions were submitted to him, he read them, expressed his approval and on being requested to sign them, said certainly and affixed his signature.

Monday came; so did Janus Krafft; so also did Gilliar. Janus saw Gilliar, his knees gave way, he knew he was in for it. As organizer he was requested to open the meeting, he refused to do so, muttering something about its legality. Five members could have a legal meeting called. Sixty-six had done so, yet Janus had his cruples. The meeting was opened without him. The resolutions were presented and discussed. Janus took no part. (Nothing unusual as he had never taken part in any discussion or debate or voted on any question during the entire period of his membership. His reason as stated by himself was that he did not want to make enemies!)

After the discussion it was decided that the vote be a record one and that each member vote aye or nay as the names were read. Krafft was reached. His answer was "not decided." This was not satisfactory. Aye or naye was demanded. Not daring to show his colors the coward blurted out: "Scratch me off," and left the hall followed by Gilliar and one or two others.

Rid of the incubus, business was proceeded with and the section reorganized. Janus says that he was expelled at this meeting. He lies. No one was expelled. It was decided that those who recognized the "Slob" rump had left the party and were therefore out of its jurisdiction. Great was the consternation of the Kangaroos when they attempted to file their nominations and found that the party was ahead of them. They had been caught napping. Ape-like they followed the precedent set them by the New York Kangaroos and forced the party into Court. There they swore that they (the Kangaroos) were the S. L. P., and that the party's nominations were illegal, because the party had failed to notify them of the convention. Ananias Krafft was plaintiff and chief witness. He knew nothing. Asked what caused the "split," he "did not know. One wants to go ahead a little faster than the other I suppose." Like the others he knew nothing of the meeting or convention of August 1st. Shown a copy of the Volks abomination containing a notice to the "Genossen" to keep away from the meeting, he swore that he had never seen it.

The party's counsel then produced the call asking him if he recognized his own handwriting. The grin of confidence left him and his usually sallow face grew purple as he blurted out: "I signed it under protest."

He told one of his Kangaroo friends that he "only signed so that he might see what was going on." Since then Janus Ananias has tried to steer clear of the buzz-saw, but as the policy of silence has been dropped by the Jersey comrades he may expect a repitition of the drubbing he got at the Five Corners every time he runs up against a red button.

KANGAROO HUNTER.
Jersey City, August 13.

The . . . . SOCIALIST ALMANAC.

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The monographs on Italy and Spain are especially instructive. They trace to its origin the long and mortal struggle between ANARCHISM AND SOCIALISM, the latter of which, fathered by the sophist Proudhon and brought forth in agony by a middle class financially and morally bankrupt, had fastened itself to the international proletariat.—Introduction to "Socialist Almanac."

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A BOOK THAT EVERY WORKINGMAN SHOULD READ.

By Lucien Sanial, formerly editor of THE PEOPLE, the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. A handbook on the history and economics of Socialism. Prepared under the direction of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.

The Science of Modern Socialism is based upon facts. To present this Science, the Socialist must be equipped with the facts upon which it rests, while he who would attempt to refute the Science must also be equipped with those facts. With the object of making these facts easily accessible to friend and foe alike, the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party held in 1896 instructed the National Executive Committee to have prepared a book which would contain the data necessary for the successful propaganda of Socialism, and at the same time give the American people a reliable history of International Socialism. Lucien Sanial, of New York City, was directed to proceed with the work. It required two years of labor to collect and arrange the data. Upon the completion of his task the book was issued with the title "The Socialist Almanac," a stout volume of 230 pages.

The first part of "The Almanac" is historical, and gives a detailed history of Socialism in the various countries of Europe from its incipiency down to the present day. The second part consists of instructive theoretical and statistical articles on every subject connected with capitalism and the working class. This second part is truly a mine of information, which no one could obtain but at an enormous expense of time and labor in tedious research through official and other documents not readily accessible. Every workingman and every student should have a copy of the Socialist Almanac. It is authority in all disputes, and will settle every argument.

* * *

230 Pages. Price, 50 cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

2 New Reade St., New York, N. Y.

General Committee, Section New York, Socialist Labor Party.

A regular meeting of the General Committee, Section New ork, S. L. P., was held Saturday, September 14, at Daily People Building, 2 to 4 New Reade street.

Chairman, Adam Moren; vice-chairman, Henry Kuhn.

Two new delegates were seated. Fourteen new members were elected. The application of J. Halpern was rejected.

It was decided to call a conference on Sunday, September 29, at 10.30 a. m. for the purpose of arranging a ratification meeting of Greater New York. Basis of representation to be two delegates from each Assembly District and friendly organization.

Assembly districts were urged to purchase copies of the Socialist Almanac and the National Executive Committee was requested to publish articles in the DAILY PEOPLE setting forth the advantages of the Almanac as a means of agitation.

Knigter Chevallier, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Assembly District, Brooklyn, was expelled for conversion of funds and refusal to pay membership dues.

The Workingmen's Dramatic Society of Brooklyn offered the section 400 tickets for an entertainment, the proceeds to go to the campaign fund of the Section.

Adjournment followed.

A. C. KIHN, Secretary.

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American Republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty, and of happiness.

With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

THE DAILY PEOPLE.

The attention of all workingmen is called to the *Daily People*. It was established on July 1, 1900, by the Socialist Labor Party. Since then it has been doing valiant battle for the working class and the Socialist Republic.

THE DAILY PEOPLE IS THE ONLY ENGLISH SOCIALIST DAILY PAPER IN THE WORLD. ● ● ● ●

It is the property of the Socialist Labor Party, and is the organ of the militant working class of America. It is

OWNED BY WORKINGMEN.
EDITED BY WORKINGMEN.
SUPPORTED BY WORKINGMEN.

The mission of the *Daily People* is to educate the working class in the principles of Socialism to that point where they will march to the ballot box as a class, annihilate the capitalist system of production, with its idle capitalist class on the one hand and its starving working class on the other, and proclaim

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC,

a republic in which those who wish to live by their own labor shall have abundant opportunity to live, while those who wish to live on the labor of others, as the capitalists and their parasites live to-day, shall be given the same option the capitalists now give the working class—the option to

GO TO WORK OR STARVE.

Every workingman and all other honest citizens should read the *Daily People*. Capitalism is tottering to its grave. The banner of the Social Revolution is already unfurled. The forces of Capitalism and the forces of Socialism are lining up, and when the time comes for the

FINAL TEST OF STRENGTH,

the working class must be educated, organized, and disciplined. Educated, organized, and disciplined, nothing can keep them from victory. The *Daily People* is this educating, organizing, and disciplining force. Every workingman and all other honest citizens should read it.

Subscription price—One year, $3.50; six months, $2; three months, $1; one month, 40 cents. Sample copies free.

THE DAILY PEOPLE,

Nos. 2 to 6 New Reade Street, New York City

INDIANAPOLIS LEADS THE WAY.

The following despatch was received this morning:—

TO THE PEOPLE—Section Indianapolis will contribute to THE PEOPLE as a Christmas gift, not less than one dollar per month per member in good standing from September to December inclusive, and it calls upon all other sections to do likewise.

HUGH R. RICHARDS.
Indianapolis, September 10.

The Bloody Fruits of Mitchellism.

The immensity of the Pennsylvania coal interests appears in the report for 1900 of the Bureau of Mines in that State In that year the 252,844 workers in and about the mines brought to the surface 130,535,680 tons of anthracite and bituminous coal. This average of 516 tons for each employee was higher than the yearly average in any European country where coal is mined. In this one state alone the report shows that 676 of the miners met death in their emploment, leaving 375 widows and 822 orphans without support. In at least one-half of the fatalities, the deaths could have been averted, the report says, IF THE WORKMEN HAD TAKEN PROPER PRECAUTIONS. As to the future coal supply, the report says: "The combined production of anthracite and bituminous coal for 1900 was the largest ever made in the State, and it indicates that the Keystone State can meet any demand that is likely to be made for the next twenty-five years at least. While the area of anthracite coal is somewhat limited, the mines will be equal to a proportionate increase for years to come; but the production of bituminous coal is limted only by the demand and the capital invested."

The second part of the report and statisties for 1900, relating to persons employed and accidents at mines and quarries in the United Kingdom, has been issued as a Blue-book. The number of persons employed during the year was 908,412 and the number of lives lost by accidents 1,050.

"FRA ELBERTO" SUED.

Objects to Assertion of a Child's Custodian That He Was Its Father.

BUFFALO, Sept. 17.—"Fra Elberto," sometimes known as Elbert G. Hubbard is being sued in the Supreme Court for $3,000 representing money alleged to be due for the board of an illegitimate child. The papers in the case were submitted to Justice Lambert in Special Term yesterday afternoon and objections were made to the complaint on the ground that it contained scandalous assertions. The plaintiff held that these statements were essential to show the contract and the circumstances under which the contract was made, and Justice Lambert took all the papers and reserved decision.

The plaintiff in the action is W. W. Woodworth, of this city, and the defendants are Elbert G. Hubbard and Alice L. Moore. The papers charge that the two defendants made arrangements with the wife of the plaintiff to board the child, and that the period in which the child was cared for was upward of five years. The agreement, it is said, was that $5 a week should be paid at first and then $10 when the defendants were able.

The papers state that Hubbard is now abundantly able to pay the $10 a week and Mrs. Woodworth has assigned her claim to her husband, who is prosecuting the action.

Hubbard's lawyer tried to prevent the admission of the alleged scandalous statements into the records of the court and yesterday's proceedings were on a motion to strike them from the complaint so that the defendants would neither have to admit nor deny them. It was this motion on which decision was reserved.

The statements that Hubbard objects to are allegations that he is a married man and as so several years ago when he went to Massachusetts with the woman mentioned and there introduced her as his wife.

Dalton in Westchester County.

New Rochelle, Sept. 19.
Yonkers, Sept. 20.
Mt. Vernon, Sept. 21.